



# DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON JAKARTA NONALIGNED MEETING

## Cuban Representative Speaks

PA280448 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Cuba has said that the U.S. decision to withdraw from UNESCO is a coercive and blackmailing maneuver, in an unprecedented demonstration of hegemony and arrogance.

This was said by the Cuban representative at a meeting of nonaligned information ministers that has begun in Jakarta. Orlando Fundora, head of the Cuban delegation to the meeting, said that the U.S. intention is to see the developing countries kneel before the coarse U.S. threats.

Fundora, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee alternate member and chief of the Central Committee's Revolutionary Orientation Department, stressed that the Nonaligned Movement should not overlook this new U.S. threat. He added that the U.S. attitude toward UNESCO entails an imposition by a fascist nature, which, among other objectives, seeks to force the developing countries to refrain from adopting coherent communications policies and from deciding on common goals in this area.

## Yugoslav Information Minister

LD262149 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1943 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Jakarta, January 26 (TANJUG) -- The best road towards developing equality-based democratic relations in the field of information and overcoming the powerful monopolies of the big information systems lies in concrete cooperation of all countries, and not primarily in confrontation with the developed information systems. The above was set out today, Friday, by Yugoslav Secretary for Information Mitko Calovski at the non-aligned ministerial conference on information in Jakarta.

Calovski called for the promotion of mutual respect, understanding and for constructive dialogue. He emphasized this was the way the non-aligned countries could also best contribute to the efforts made within the United Nations to advance equality-based universal cooperation. Calovski noted the important role played in strengthening information systems following the fifth non-aligned summit by various coordinating bodies of the non-aligned, especially the Inter-governmental Council for Cooperation in the field of information, the Pool Coordinating Committee and the Committee for Cooperation Among Broadcasting Organizations.

He said that the non-aligned countries could not, however, be satisfied with the extent to which their press, radio and TV use the pool news items. This helps to maintain the situation in which the picture about the non-aligned is one coming from large information systems instead of from our own authentic sources, Calvoski said. He drew attention that not all possibilities have been exhausted in the fields of press, book publishing, documentary films and cooperation among journalists. The pool of non-aligned countries' news agencies has not only contributed to better mutual exchange of information and better mutual knowledge but is gaining increasing acceptance as an equal partner in the "world information market", he added.



Calovski cited that some 80 news agencies are active in the non-aligned pool within which they daily exchange over 60,000 words. Calovski informed the conference participants that over 300 young journalists and technicians from least developed non-aligned countries were trained in Yugoslavia over the past five years.

The tense international political situation and serious economic crisis affect the most the independence and development of the non-aligned countries and endanger peace and security in the world, Calovski stated. The non-aligned countries must not permit to be sacrificed to the rivalry of the superpowers by allowing to be drawn into their confrontation, the Yugoslav information secretary said.

SFRY Delegate on 'Jakarta Appeal'

BK270936 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Yugoslavia could agree to the issuance of a declaration called the Jakarta Appeal as a supplement to the declaration which will be issued by the Nonaligned Information Ministers Conference in Jakarta. Speaking to newsmen this afternoon, Yugoslav Information Minister Mito Calovski said that the appeal should stress a more constructive and positive role of the mass media. He also expressed the hope for better cooperation between nonaligned countries' news agencies by using these news agencies as the sources for news about the nonaligned countries.

In reply to a question, Minister Mitko Calovski said the conference has been progressing in a good atmosphere.

AFP on Iran-Iraq Debate

BK271045 Hong Kong AFP in English 1009 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 27 (AFP) -- Iran today denounced Iraq and Afghanistan in its speech on the second day of the nonaligned information ministers conference here and called for closer adherence to the principles of nonalignment. At the end of his speech to the assembly of some 70 nonaligned delegates, Iranian Guidance Minister Sayyed Mohammad Khatami, who had returned to the conference after walking out before the Iraqi speech yesterday, invited all journalists to visit Iran "to see the massacres."

The remark apparently stirred Iraq, Iran's enemy in a 40-month old war, into asking for the right to reply, although Iran's speech made no direct reference to Iraq but concentrated on "Zionism and imperialism." Iraq was allowed to take the floor and started with a warning that "we should be careful in receiving information from Iran." Iraqi minister Latif Jassim then gave a long explanation of the cause of the war. Iran has asked for the right to answer later today.

Iran cited Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as an example of imperialism and the Afghan delegation then asked for the right to respond. The delegate called the Iranian remark "interference in the affairs of a sovereign state." The Iranian delegate also denounced the situation in Lebanon as an example of imperialism and further asked: "How can we call ourselves the Nonaligned Movement if we accept Zionism and imperialism in Palestine?"

Saying that it was time to purify the Nonaligned Movement, the Iranian minister called for a study of "Zionist and imperialist monopolies that distort information," and a boycott of all their agencies. But he urged more material support for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), in view of the U.S. notice of withdrawal from that body, which supports the concept of a different news structure.

Conference sources said that Zimbabwe would be chosen to host the next nonaligned information conference in three years. Cuba and Pakistan have offered to host the next meeting too.

A press spokesman today said that delegates from Kenya, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Malaysia and Iraq had also spoken in the morning. The speeches were not made available to the press which has been banned from the conference building. A press spokesman told reporters that the "general trend (of the speeches) was the same as yesterday with suggestions on how to amplify and implement the new information order."

"Some are very idealistic, some more practical," he told local and foreign journalists who have been confined in a press center some 50 yards from the conference hall with practically no chance of approaching delegates. The five-day conference aims at laying the groundwork for a new international news system. Third-World countries complain that the present system is overwhelmingly dominated by the capitalist West, primarily the United States.

#### Iranian Minister's Address

GF291624 Tehran IRNA in English 1601 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Jakarta, Jan. 29, IRNA -- The Iranian representative to the information ministers conference of the Non-aligned Movement currently in progress here, said Saturday that presence of the Baghdad delegation to the conference was a source of regret. He also referred to the application of chemical weapons by the Baghdad regime in its war against the Islamic Republic. Iran's minister of Islamic guidance, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami reiterated that some purges and reassessments in the Non-aligned Movement were imperative. He was speaking in reply to a ten-minute speech by the Iraqi minister of culture and information, Latif Nusayyif Jasim which he made on Friday in response to Khatami's earlier remarks in the conference. The Iraqi minister claimed that his government was peace loving and that the Islamic Republic had started the three-and-a-half year old war.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami in his reply further added that the conference had included in its agenda, distortion of news by the giant news agencies. However, he said, the question was that how could it complain about such distortions, at a time when the Iraqi delegation had portrayed the usage of chemical weapons in the war and bombardment of Iranian civilian areas as peace-loving acts. Furthermore, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khatami condemned the Iraqi aggression against Iran and massacre of Muslims of Palestine, Lebanon and Afghanistan. He added that the aggression of the Iraqi regime against Iran was similar to the massacre of the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila in Lebanon by the Zionist regime, the genocide of the Nazis by using chemical poisons, and also U.S. aggressions in Vietnam.

## Malaysian Addresses Meeting

BK271256 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Malaysia has told nonaligned countries that they can help achieve the balanced flow of information by lowering the telecommunications tariffs. The minister of information, Datuk Sri Mohamed Adib Adam, says that the move, coupled with exploitation of the many possibilities offered by satellites, will enable the nonaligned newspool to become a potent force on the international scene.

Addressing the 5-day Conference of Information Ministers of the Nonaligned Countries in Jakarta, he says he will take up the matter with Malaysian telecommunications authorities. He urges his counterparts to do likewise. He says that a survey by the Asian Broadcasting Union shows that the use of satellites and other facilities has increased in countries where the tariffs had been lowered. This has brought more revenue to the countries concerned.

Datuk Sri Adib expressed regret over the restrictions imposed by the Intelsat agreement on the usage of regional and domestic satellites. He says that because of the restrictions, efforts to establish a pilot television news exchange in the ASEAN region using the Indonesian Palapa system did not succeed. The Palapa system had unutilized capacity which can well be put to use by broadcasters in the region as a positive effort to fulfill the desire of their governments to create a greater understanding among the ASEAN countries.

Datuk Sri Adib suggests that countries in the Asia-Pacific region explore the possibility of owning multipurpose regional or subregional satellites to facilitate the exchange of television programs. He says broadcasting cannot survive independently. Its proper functioning depends on maintaining communications and exchange with other broadcasters or agencies.

## Western Media Criticized

BK280826 Hong Kong AFP in English 0738 GMT 28 Jan 84

[By Andree Feillard]

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 28 (AFP) -- Several communist countries lashed out at the Western media in speeches released today and urged some 70 nations attending the First Conference of Nonaligned Ministers of Information to form a united front to break its monopoly. Tran Lam, the head of the Vietnamese delegation, accused the transnational media of distortion and urged delegates to counter this by promoting mutual assistance and cooperation and giving aid to nonaligned countries with a poorer information structure. After attacking Washington's "bellicose and aggressive policy," Mr Tran went on to denounce the "expansionist and hegemonist policy" of a "big Asian country," which he said had unceasingly regarded Asia as its zone of influence.

The North Korean delegate Chu Hyon-ok urged the conference, called to discuss a new world information order in response to Third-World complaints that the present system is overwhelmingly dominated by the capitalist West, to intensify its struggle for this. Mr Chu said that "information monopolies have resorted to manoeuvres to give a false picture of the people of these (nonaligned) countries."

After a strong attack on "information imperialism," Afghanistan's chief delegate 'Aziz Elyasi regretted that some "countries under the influence of the Western mass media repeat false information about other nonaligned countries" and urged them to "avoid this kind of poisoning propaganda."

Laos Information Minister Son Khamvanvongsa called the new information order an "urgent necessity" and an integral part of the development process, while he had harsh words for the West's "hostile press."

Ethiopia's Information Minister Felleke Giorgis expressed dismay at the "orchestrated distortion" of the aims of the new international order as "ill designs to muzzle the so-called free press."

The speeches delivered yesterday contained attacks on U.S. imperialism but made no suggestion on the stand to adopt towards the U.S. notice of withdrawal from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Washington provides 25 per cent of the normal funds for UNESCO.

More delegations were speaking today but no speeches were made available to the press this morning. Journalists are banned from the conference and confined in a press centre some 50 m (yards) away from the building.

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) chairman in his speech today expressed OAU's support for UNESCO, which backs the concept for a different news system, against "threats" to its struggle. Mr Fouda Onambele Paul told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE after his speech that UNESCO must maintain its "universal character" and that the new information order should not be considered an attack on one bloc or another. What Africa wants is to get known outside, he said.

A commission is now working on drafts to decide on communication tariff rate reductions, one of the concrete measures expected to come out of the conference, a conference source told AFP today. Telecommunications experts should meet soon and another meeting of information and communication ministers of the nonaligned countries could take place in the near future in Egypt. The commission is also working on a joint declaration which will include programmes of action to promote the new information and communication order.

The final declaration is also expected to issue a common declaration on the U.S. notice of withdrawal from UNESCO. The delegates are now striving for a common stand on the matter behind closed doors. Conference sources said that Indonesia, India and Yugoslavia would prefer not to mention the withdrawal notice, but that more countries would press for a statement. Cuba earlier described the U.S. move as "blackmail and hypocrisy" while Angola asked the conference to "expressly condemn" the United States for its attitude.



ABE TRAVELS SOUTH AFTER WASHINGTON TALKS

OW281139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, Jan. 28 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe was scheduled to leave for Atlanta Saturday morning (late Saturday night Japan time) after ending talks with U.S. leaders here. In Atlanta, Abe will meet Georgia Gov Joe Harris and visit Japanese factories in the southern state. He will return here Sunday night (Monday morning Japan time).

Visits 'Pro-Japanese' City

OW290809 Tokyo KYODO in English 0740 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Atlanta, Jan. 28 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said here Saturday some progresses have been made on bilateral trade issues as a result of a series of talks with U.S. government leaders including President Ronald Reagan. "I have achieved 70 percent of what I set out to do during my stay in the United States," Abe said.

Abe, the first Japanese foreign minister to visit the deep south, made the statements at a luncheon meeting sponsored by a Japanese Commerce and Industry Association here. He is making a brief visit here after completing talks with U.S. trade representative William Brock and other Cabinet leaders in Washington. He arrived in the United States Thursday on an eight-day official visit.

Local press hailed Abe's visit to Atlanta, regarded as one of the most pro-Japan cities in the U.S. After visiting some Japanese-owned industries, he is scheduled to fly back to Washington Sunday for a second round of talks with Secretary of State George Shultz and other U.S. officials.

NAKASONE SCHEDULES DATE FOR CHINA TOUR

OW280949 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will make his planned visit to China for four days starting March 23, informed sources said here Saturday.

They said the visit, the first top-level diplomatic mission under the second Nakasone Cabinet, formed last month after a general election, will feature talks with Chinese Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang. The talks will provide an opportunity to explore avenues for long-term friendship and cooperation between the two countries and will offer a chance for an exchange of views on possible solutions to international tensions, particularly those on the Korean peninsula, they said.

Nakasone will be the fourth Japanese prime minister to visit China after the two countries restored diplomatic relations in 1972. Previously, visits were made by Kakuei Tanaka, Masayoshi Ohira and Zenko Suzuki. The sources said Nakasone regards the coming visit as a further step toward "firming the ground for riper relations" between the two countries.

The sources also said Nakasone will visit China with the basic concept that Japan's cooperation with China's modernization effort "is in the interest of Japan itself and other countries in the Western bloc."



This concept will be reflected in Japan's response to a Chinese request for another round of loans to start in fiscal 1984, which will be indicated during the coming visit. Japan provided China with loans totaling 300 billion yen in the first round. The second round is likely to exceed this figure, they said.

IRAQ TO PAY WAR LOSS COMPENSATION TO KAWASAKI

OW270853 Tokyo KYODO in English 0758 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Saka, Jan 27 KYODO -- The Iraqi Government has agreed to pay compensation to Kawasaki Industries, Ltd. for the loss the company suffered as a result of delay in construction of cement plants caused by the Iran-Iraq war, Kawasaki said Friday.

The company refused to reveal the amount of compensation, but it is believed to be about 5 billion yen (21.4 million dollars), against the 8.56 billion yen (36.6 million dollars) loss the company sustained.

Kawasaki in 1979 contracted with the Iraqi Government for the construction of four cement plants in two places, two plants in each place, at the price of 90 billion yen (384.6 million dollars). Under the contract, all four plants were to be completed by 1982.

However, as a result of the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in September 1980, work on the plants was suspended for some time. Construction resumed later, but did not proceed according to schedule. Last summer, two of the plants were completed in one of the two places -- Kubaisa. The other two, under construction in Alamin, are now scheduled for completion in March.

Kawasaki says it suffered nearly 10 billion yen in war-caused construction delay loss. The company included 8.56 billion yen (36.6 million dollars) in losses from the Iran-Iraq war in its fiscal 1981 and 1982 accounts, and the company has negotiated with the Iraqi Government for compensation for the loss.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIAN STRESSES TRADE ISSUE

OW280631 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 28 KYODO -- Sir Fred Warner, head of a European Parliament delegation to Japan, Saturday called for EC-Japan cooperation to achieve an early solution of bilateral trade problems now becoming serious.

The former British ambassador to Japan made the remark at a press conference here, after a series of discussions with Japanese political and business leaders since last Sunday.

Sir Fred said Europe's annual trade deficits with Japan was now around 12 billion dollar a year, while the number of unemployed people had increased to more than 12 million or about 10 percent of the total work force. If the trend continues, "serious problems will arise in public opinion in Europe," he said.

West German Social-Democrat Hans-Joachim Seeler told a similar press conference that European companies have a chance to boost their sales in Japan, although there are some fields that should be more liberalized in the Japanese market. Seeler said energy, biotechnology and other advanced technologies were among the developing European industries with favorable prospects in trade with Japan.

The five-member delegation is visiting Japan at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry on a proposal made by the so-called Esaki mission of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which visited Europe in March, 1982, to promote mutual understanding on trade problems.

During their stay in Tokyo, the delegation paid a courtesy call on Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and held talks with political, financial, and business leaders. They are scheduled to leave for home on Monday.

#### GOVERNMENT TO SEND MORE KAL WRECKAGE TO ROK

OW270811 Tokyo KYODO in English 0746 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 KYODO -- The government decided Friday to hand over 74 pieces of the Korean Air Lines [KAL] Boeing 747 shot down by the Soviet Union to the South Korean Government next Tuesday. Except for one picked by a patrol boat of Japan's Maritime Safety Agency, all of the pieces had earlier been passed to the Japanese and U.S. Governments by the Soviet Union. The shooting down of the KAL 007 flight over the Soviet island of Sakhalin on September 1 left 269 persons dead. A first load of wreckage of the airliner was handed over to South Korea in October.

#### INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT EDGES UP 3.5 PERCENT IN 1983

OW271219 Tokyo KYODO in English 0930 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 KYODO -- Japan's industrial production edged up in December, closing 1983 with a 3.5 percent rise for the best annual gain in three years, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) reported Friday.

The preliminary report said last year's increase in output at mines and factories -- the largest growth since a 4.7 percent rise in 1980 -- was more than triple the lackluster 1982 gain of 1.1 percent. The 1982 performance was the worst showing since 1975, when output plunged 11 percent in the aftermath of the first oil crisis. Shipments in 1983 also showed a 3.4 percent increase.

Pacing the improved output last year was the export-oriented electric machinery industry, spearheaded by electronics products such as videotape recorders and semi-conductors. The industry as a whole scored a 19.9 percent output surge. The precision instrument industry was another bright spot with a 6.4 percent gain, also bolstered by brisk exports of cameras and other products.

But industries depending heavily on domestic demand performed poorly, with metal products down 5.1 percent, oil and coal down 3.1 percent, and steel down 2.5 percent. Transport equipment also saw a 4.3 percent decline as increased car production was overshadowed by depressed shipbuilding. Stocks of unsold products declined 5.1 percent last year.

MITI said the index of industrial production, adjusted for seasonal variations, climbed 0.3 percent in December from the previous month to 109.8 against 100 for 1980. Shipments fell 0.9 percent.

"It is true an atmosphere of recovery is spreading," a MITI spokesman said. "But domestic demand still lacks a strong upward momentum, making prospects of industrial activity somewhat uncertain in the months ahead."

DEFENSE SPENDING RISES AS ISSUE FOR DEBATE

## Diet To Focus on Defense

OW261131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 KYODO -- Masaharu Gotoda, chief of the Administrative Management Agency, predicted Thursday that defense outlays in the fiscal 1984 budget will spark a battle in the forthcoming Diet (parliament) debate.

Speaking at the Japan National Press Club, Gotoda said Japan's established policy of limiting defense expenditures to less than 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP) will be "a major issue in ruling party-opposition debates."

The 1984 draft budget, approved by the government Wednesday, increased defense spending by 6.55 percent -- an unusually large increase in view of the government's austerity drive. In the draft budget, defense outlays reached 0.99 percent of the GNP and an additional amount of 25 billion yen (107 million dollars) would boost it to the 1 percent level, he said. Gotoda also said defense expenditures could reach 1 percent of the GNP very soon pending the size of annual wage increases for government employees this year.

The focus of arguments will thus be whether the country's defense spending would break the 1 percent limit in fiscal 1984, beginning April 1, he said. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday his government will try to maintain the self-imposed limitation on defense spending "as much as possible." The Diet is to start deliberations on the government-proposed budget early next month.

In his speech, Gotoda said Nakasone plans to visit Australia and New Zealand, probably in early May.

## Ceiling Faces Revision

OW281111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 28 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government and party have decided to revise their long-standing policy of keeping Japan's defense spending below 1 percent of gross national product (GNP), official sources said Saturday.

The decision to change the policy, adopted in 1876 by the government of Prime Minister Takeo Miki, is expected to touch off a political storm when the Diet (parliament) resumes its special session February 6. This policy and the nonnuclear policy of not possessing, making or admitting any nuclear arms into Japan are the country's two basic premises for peace diplomacy.

The decision by the government and the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) to revise the former policy followed this month's government adoption of a draft budget for fiscal 1984, which starts in April. Nakasone's allowed Japan's defense spending to increase 6.55 percent in fiscal 1984, to 2,934.6 billion yen (12.4 billion dollars) over fiscal 1983, at the expense of most other outlays. [sentence as received] The amount accounts for 0.99 percent of the gross national product, up from fiscal 1983's 0.98 percent.

The defense budget earmarks only 13 billion yen (55 million dollars) as financial sources for the basic pay increases of defense personnel -- enough only for a 1 percent increase.

If the basic wages are to be raised by more than 3 percent this year under a recommendation from the national personnel authority this summer, Japan's defense outlays will certainly top the GNP's 1 percent.

In a television interview videotaped Saturday, two government and party leaders showed a positive attitude toward revisions of the 1976 policy. Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and Masayuki Fujio, chairman of the LDP policy affairs research council, said when the basic pay hike is fixed, "we should consider whether or not to carry out wholesale revisions (of the policy)," they said.

#### Payments To Rise 22 Percent

OW291119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1007 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 29 KYODO -- The Defense Agency will pay 785.5 billion yen (3.4 billion dollars) in and after fiscal 1984 for purchase of such "front-line" weapons as F-15 fighters and P-3c antisubmarine patrol planes to be made in the year beginning April, agency officials said Sunday.

This represents a sizable 22 percent increase over the current fiscal year and accounts for about 70 percent of the total deferred payments allowed in the government's budget draft which total 1,160 billion yen (4.967 million dollars). The Defense Agency has made such purchases on a two-to-five year deferred-payment basis to prevent the defense outlays from exceeding 1 percent of the estimated gross national product (GNP), according to analysts. The major military hardware to be obtained in such a manner in fiscal 1984 include 17 F-15 fighters, eight P-3c planes and three destroyers, compared with four F-15s, one P-3c and one destroyer procured in fiscal 1983.

The boost in the procurement of those weapons mainly used for air and maritime defense was given apparently in line with U.S. calls for Japan's increased efforts to beef up its sea lanes defense capability extending up to 1,000 nautical miles from its shores. As a result of such hardware procurement, the fiscal 1983-1987 defense buildup program, which Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has pledged to the U.S. to speed up, would be completed about 27 percent in the first two years.

But criticism is growing among Self-Defense Force members against the increased procurement of the "main" weapons with logistics expenditures slashed in the budget. Funds for SDF member quarters and facilities, for instance, are to be cut about 15 billion yen (64 million dollars) over the current fiscal year. One senior official of the Defense Agency expressed concerns about a lowering of morale.

#### OKINAWA FISHERY GROUP PROTESTS ACMI PLAN

OW280541 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 27 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] A delegation of the Council of Chairmen of Prefectural Fishery Cooperatives, led by Council President Toshihiro Tamaki, visited the prefectural government on the afternoon of 26 January to convey the council's "strong opposition to a plan to establish an ACMI (Air Combat Maneuvering Instrumentation) zone in view of the need to safeguard fishery grounds." The delegation was met by prefectural councilor Shincho Kuniyoshi. Councilor Kuniyoshi said: "The prefectural government has not yet received any formal notice on the establishment of the zone, but it will have full talks with the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau on the issue."



The ACMI zone, whose establishment has already been agreed on by the Japanese and U.S. Governments, will cover a larger area than the current Hotel-Hotel controlled air zone and will consequently cover a wider water area. Under this ACMI plan, buoys and other instruments will permanently be installed under water, thereby considerably diminishing the fishing area. Council President Tamaki and other delegation members stressed: "ACMI is a permanent system. When the system is installed, we will no longer be able to engage in longline tuna fishing."

The delegation presented a letter of request to the prefectural government. The letter said: "The establishment of the ACMI zone will inevitably impede development of fisheries in waters of our prefecture. Our fishery operations are already suffering sufficient restrictions due to the establishment of various U.S. military air training sites and firing and bombing ranges. The installation of the ACMI zone will further widen the area of waters in which our fishery operations are restricted. It is clear that the new zone will make it increasingly difficult for fishermen to continue their profession and maintain their livelihood. We strongly object to the establishment of the zone."

The delegation also asked the prefectural government to look at the decay and deformation of islands where the U.S. military has been conducting live firing and bombing exercises. Saying that many bodies of dead fish are frequently seen floating in waters around these islands, the delegation called on the prefectural government to request the U.S. military to use mock bombs in these exercises. Prefectural Councilor Kuniyoshi replied that "the prefectural government will seek to solve these problems through detailed talks with the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau." Council President Tamaki and the other delegation members later visited the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau and the prefectural assembly to make the same request.

#### SATELLITE TO MOVE INTO STATIONARY ORBIT MID-FEB

OW280633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Tsukuba, Ibaraki Pref., Jan 28 KYODO -- Japan's first television broadcast satellite Yuri-2a will be moved into a stationary orbit around February 25, earlier than previously expected, the National Space Development Agency announced Saturday.

The 350-kilogram satellite, launched on Monday from the agency's space center on Tanegashima Island in southwestern Japan, is to be moved into a stationary orbit above the equator over Kalimantan (Borneo).

The box-shaped Yuri-2a will cover the whole area of Japan, including remote islands, and send clear TV pictures and noiseless sound to homes now suffering from limited access to TV or poor reception. After an entry into the stationary orbit and mechanical check by the agency, the satellite will be handed over to the Communications and Broadcasting Satellite Organization by the end of April. It will have a life span of five years.

#### OUTLINE SEEKS TO RESOLVE DISPUTE OVER SOFTWARE LAW

OW271301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1243 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is preparing to draw up the outline of a "program law" governing computer software in mid-February in a bid to resolve a dispute with the Education Ministry's Agency for Cultural Affairs, a MITI official said Friday.



The agency, in an interim report issued in mid-January, called for revising the existing copyright law and protecting computer software programs under the law, while MITI's proposed program law is more based on the patent law, giving developers more control over the use of their programs. The agency's revised copyright law would protect software for 50 years, while MITI's proposed program law gives protection for only 15 years.

If talks with the agency go smoothly, MITI hopes to present the bill to the Diet (parliament) as early as mid-March, the MITI officials said. But adjustments between MITI and the agency are expected to face rough sailing as the agency is moving to come out with its own outline of a revised copyright law on February 9.

MITI's program law is based on a recommendation made last December by the Information Industry Committee of the Industrial Structure Council, an advisory panel to the MITI minister. The panel urged creation of program-related rights such as rights to use and rights to lend, banning unauthorized use of programs by people other than developers. MITI thinks computer programs should be regarded as a kind of industrial property. So, while stressing protection of program developers, the ministry calls for "smooth distribution" of computer programs. MITI's proposal thus calls for protection of the rights of computer program developers for only 15 years, the same duration as for patents.

In contrast, officials of the Agency for Cultural Affairs argue the rights of program developers can be fully protected by the copyright law, which is intended chiefly to cover literature, music and other artistic works. The United States is showing great interest in how the two sharply differing proposals fare.

Many countries, including the U.S., West Germany, France and the Netherlands, are protecting the rights of program developers under their copyright laws. Against such a background, the agency for cultural affairs is expected to attack MITI's program law during the negotiations.

#### NEW MARKET-OPENING PACKAGE EXPECTED IN MAY

OW271159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 KYODO -- The government plans to announce another market-opening package in mid-May, offering foreign business wider access to the communications and banking markets and showing ways to correct the Japanese yen's alleged weakness against the U.S. dollar, a senior Economic Planning Agency (EPA) official said Friday.

The official said that EPA Director General Toshio Komoto, who is in charge of external economic relations, will put together a broad outline of the new package in consultation with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and International Trade and Industry Minister Hikosaburo Okonogi, both now visiting the United States. Formal Cabinet action on the new measures will come in time for a ministerial meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) scheduled for mid-May in Paris, according to the official who asked not to be named.

He said that the new package, a follow-up to measures announced last October, will offer additional tariff cuts for manufactured and agricultural products like veneer, plywood and particle board as requested by the United States.

It will also embody measures to open the communications and other services industries wider to foreign firms and may refer to the establishment of a banker's acceptance (BA) bill market, a possibility casually mentioned in the October package, the official said.

In a related development Friday, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's ad hoc committee on external economic relations held the year's first meeting and discussed major trade issues pending with the U.S. and the European Community (EC). Party officials said later the committee agreed to find solutions to seven specific issues by the end of April. These will include extension of the Japan-U.S. agreement on procurements by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT), possible purchases by Japan of U.S.-made communications satellites, further tariff cuts, promotion of mutual capital investment, possible imports by Japan of Alaskan crude oil, wider foreign access to the projected value-added network (VAN) and other sophisticated information services, and the proposed legislation for protection of computer software.

The committee did not include the U.S. call for the import liberalization of beef and oranges because officials of the two governments have agreed to settle the issue by the end of March, the officials said.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, addressing Friday's ad hoc committee meeting, reiterated his plan to get a new round of multilateral trade negotiations started as a follow-up to the current Tokyo round agreements, which come to an end in 1987. "Our purpose is to maintain free trade and I am convinced the world economy can be reactivated only through a balanced expansion of trade," he was quoted as telling the committee members.

Party officials said the committee will now meet more frequently in hopes of finding solutions to the trade disputes well before the leaders of seven industrialized democracies meet in London in June.

#### AUTOMAKER TO ANNOUNCE CAR PRODUCTION IN BRITAIN

OW300921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0343 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 30 KYODO -- Three years after the plan was first announced, Nissan Motor Co. will formally decide to assemble passenger cars in Britain starting in the fall of 1985, company officials said. A formal decision is expected at a top management-labor meeting Monday. At the meeting, the management will present the plan and union officials will approve it, the officials said.

Following the decision, Katsuji Kawamata, chairman of the Japanese automaker, will fly to Britain and exchange a memorandum with the British Government Wednesday, the officials said. The agreement will be formally announced simultaneously both in Japan and Britain, they said.

Welcoming Nissan's latest development, an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said the project will contribute to increased employment in Britain and thus alleviate trade friction between Japan and Britain, though adding he had not yet received any formal notice.

But the official also said production on a knock-down basis, if carried in to the long range, will have less effect on employment and may lead to expulsion not only from Britain but also from other European countries. "So, it is desirable to raise the local content ratio at an early date," he said.

Under the plan, the project will be launched on a knock-down basis at the initial stage and full local production will start three years later, the officials said. By selecting a plant site this spring, Nissan will immediately set out to construct production facilities for starting operation in the fall of 1985. The Japanese automaker will start the project by assembling the 1,600-1,800cc small passenger car Stanza at an annual rate of 20,000 to 30,000 units, according to the officials. For the time being, production will be on a knock-down basis, with major components like engines and transmission being supplied from Japan.

Three years later, production will be fully localized with a high rate of local content and output will be raised to 200,000 units a year, the officials said. The plan was revised downward sizably from Nissan's original concept that envisaged annual output of 200,000 units a year from the start.

Initial investment was thus reduced to 20 billion to 30 billion yen (85.47 million to 128.20 million dollars) from 150 billion yen (641 million dollars) originally estimated.

The scaling down of the project in the initial stage will also cut the number of workers to be employed at the plant to some 1,000 or one fifth of the original plan. This may cause dissatisfaction on the part of the British Government which expected an expansion in employment through Nissan's local production.

#### Union Agreement Hinted

OW301139 Tokyo KYODO In English 1123 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 30 (KYODO) -- Takashi Ishihara, president of Nissan Motor Co., hinted Monday that a final agreement has been reached with the unions to push ahead the long-stalled project to build a car assembly plant in Britain.

The company wouldn't make any announcement, saying only that the plan was one of subjects discussed at a top management-union meeting Monday afternoon. "Our understanding with the British Government does not allow us to announce the contents of our consultation with the unions, our future schedule or details of our project," a Nissan spokesman said. He refused to elaborate. But Ishihara who attended a union-sponsored party later Monday told reporters, "we expect to sign an agreement (on the project) with the British Government next month." He added, "we have now cleared the stage where heated discussions with the unions were needed."

Earlier Monday, Nissan officials indicated that Chairman Katsuji Kawamata will go to London to sign a memorandum with the British Government Wednesday. They said Nissan will immediately set out to construct production facilities in hopes of starting operations in the autumn of next year. The officials said that initial operations will be on a knock-down basis, monthly turning out 2,000 Stanza cars with an engine displacement of 1,600-1,800cc. They said the production will be fully localized with a high rate of local content in three years when output will be raised to 200,000 units a year -- the initial start-up figure envisaged by Nissan when it first announced the project three years ago. The multi-million dollar scheme has taken time to materialize in part because of technical difficulties on the part of Britain and in part because of strong opposition by the unions who argued that the plan is too risky and could threaten their jobs at home.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON THIRD SESSION OF SEVENTH SPA

## Trade Development Resolution

SK271040 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Jan 84

["Resolution" read by unidentified DPRK official at the meeting on the 2d day of the Third Session of the Seventh SPA held on 26 January -- recorded]

[Text] Resolution of the DPRK SPA -- On Further Strengthening South-South Cooperation and External Economic Work and on Further Developing Trade Work.

Expanding and strengthening economic cooperative relations with other countries by respecting self-reliance and based on the principle of perfect equality and reciprocity is of very important significance in developing the country's economy and external relations. Only by widely developing external economic relations, including trade, can we accelerate the country's economic construction and improve the people's living standard.

The development of friendly relations among countries begins with economic cooperation, including trade. Only by widely developing economic cooperation can we solidify friendly ties and political relations with other countries. By always attaching great significance to developing economic cooperative relations with other countries by thoroughly implementing chuche-oriented internal and external economic policies, the WPK and the government of the republic have made great progress in foreign trade and in external economic work. [applause]

Based on the principle of building a self-reliant national economy under the banner of self-reliance, our party and the government of the republic have vigorously struggled to develop economic cooperation with other countries and foreign trade. Maintaining economic relations with other countries and developing foreign trade based on the principle of building a self-reliant national economy are a revolutionary policy that our party and the government of the republic have consistently sought.

While developing the foundation for a self-reliant national economy since the first period of building a new society after liberation, our party and the government of the republic have positively developed economic cooperation with other countries and foreign trade based on the principle of perfect equality, reciprocity, and satisfying each other's needs. By thoroughly implementing the basic line of economic construction for simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture while guaranteeing the preferential growth of heavy industry, we have built a self-reliant and modern heavy and light industrial base in our country and have rapidly developed the socialist rural economy. Based on this, we have continuously expanded economic exchanges and trade relations with various countries.

While increasing the export of heavy industrial goods, with the firm solidifying of the foundation for a self-reliant socialist national economy with heavy industry as a core and with the rapid development of industrial production, we have positively increased the export of light industrial and agricultural goods and have imported raw materials and fuel that do not exist or are in short supply in our country, and needed plant equipment.



The people's daily lives have clearly shown that the policy of our party for developing economic exchanges with other countries based on the principle of building a firm national economy is a most just one for strengthening the country's economic might, for firmly and materially guaranteeing political independence, and for taking the initiative in developing economic relations with other countries based on the principle of independence, equality, and reciprocity. [applause]

The self-reliant national economy that our people have built through a self-reliant, tenacious struggle has become not only a powerful, material basis for accelerating socialist economic construction, for systematically improving the people's living standard, and for guaranteeing the country's external authority and political independence, but also a mighty asset for strengthening economic cooperation with other countries and for continuously expanding and developing foreign trade. [applause]

With the development of socialist economic construction to a higher stage and with the expansion of the country's external relations, our party and the government of the republic have set forth and thoroughly implemented the policy of making trade many-sided and diversified to meet this situation.

The policy for making trade many-sided and diversified is a correct one for accelerating the country's economic construction by expanding the scope of trade and by developing economic exchanges with many world countries, for strengthening international cooperation, for repelling the imperialists' economic pressure, and for independently developing foreign trade.

While continuously developing trade with socialist countries in accordance with the policy for making trade many-sided and diversified, we have positively developed economic cooperation with nonaligned and developing countries and have continuously expanded trade exchanges with the capitalist countries that respected our sovereignty and wanted to maintain economic relations with our country.

In particular, in developing economic and technical cooperative relations with nonaligned and developing countries that safeguarded sovereignty, we have always assumed a noble stand for smashing the old international economic order and for establishing a new, fair international economic order through a joint struggle, by positively supporting their struggle to build a new society and by strengthening unity with the spirit not of respecting economic interests but of respecting mutual cooperation.

The true friendship and cooperative relations that have been strengthened daily between our country and nonaligned and developing countries have been useful not only to our own economic construction but also to developing countries, which have strived to eliminate the consequence of the imperialists' colonial rule and to build a self-reliant national economy.

The external economic relations of our country have unprecedentedly expanded thanks to the steady effort of our party and the government of the republic to continuously develop economic cooperation with other countries by firmly achieving sovereignty and based on the principle of perfect equality and reciprocity. Having maintained economic ties and friendly relations with more than 100 countries on 5 continents of the world, our country has widely developed economic and technical exchanges, including trade. As a result of the rapid development of foreign trade, the total amount of trade in our country has increased by 2.2 times during the past 6 years -- the period of the implementation of the Second 7-Year Plan -- and the structure of exports and imports has been remarkably improved.



As a result of the continuous expansion and development of foreign economic relations, we have had broad foreign markets and have more smoothly met the material and technical demand for developing the people's economy. With the unprecedented expansion and strengthening of friendly and cooperative relations with many world countries through economic ties, including trade, we have had many friendly countries and friends throughout the world.

Today, the external relations of our republic are daily expanding, and more peoples of world countries are positively supporting and encouraging the revolutionary cause of our people for the fatherland's reunification and for socialist construction.

Our country, which was once obscure on the map of the world and which was outside the world market, is now developing external economic relations with world countries, small and large, under the banner of independence, friendship, and peace and based on the principle of perfect equality and reciprocity. It is praised by the people of the world as a model socialist country. This clearly proves the justness of the chuche-oriented foreign economic policy of our party and the government of the republic. [applause]

Today, we are assigned the important task of developing trade and foreign economic work to a higher stage while solidifying the success we have already attained in the sector of foreign economic relations. The situation of economic development in our country, in which the scale of the people's economy has matchlessly expanded and in which the level of technology and equipment has increased, urgently calls for expanding the scope of foreign trade and for further expanding and developing economic and technical exchanges with many world countries.

By vigorously struggling to implement the decision of the sixth WPK plenary meeting, and upholding the call of the party, our people have attained an epochal success in socialist economic construction and have laid a more powerful foundation for carrying out foreign trade and external economic work on a large scale. Our heroic working class and all the workers have further expanded and strengthened the country's nonferrous metal production base by rebuilding and expanding mines in the Komdok and Tanchon Districts and copper mines in Yangang Province into modern facilities and by accelerating the work of expanding steel mills, including the Tanchon Nampo and Wolgyong steel mills, upholding the decision of the Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee. In particular, last year, in but 1 year, they magnificently built a modern third ore dressing site, with the capacity of annually disposing of 10 million tons of ore, at the Komdok Industrial Mining Complex, turning it into the monument of the era of the workers party with our own blueprint, technology, equipment, and materials. The construction of the third ore dressing site at the Komdok Industrial Mining Complex was the brilliant, forerunner model in creating the speed of the 1980's and was the great demonstration of the inexhaustible creative power of our working class and the great production potential and might of the chuche industry of our country. By expanding and strengthening nonferrous metal production bases, including the Komdok Industrial Mining Complex, we have developed a solid foundation for achieving the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, and have decisively increased the export of lead and zinc while adequately meeting the domestic demand for these metals by annually producing 600,000 to 700,000 tons of them, and by developing the processing of them.

Great progress has been made in developing the metallurgical and machine industries. Our working class, scientists, and technicians have developed a solid foundation for making the metallurgical industry chuche-oriented and for achieving the goal of 15 million tons of steel by building steel production bases in the Chongjin District for the production of 6 million tons and in the Kangson District for the production of 3 million tons by studying and completing the chuche-oriented method of producing steel and based on a new steel production method, and by successfully carrying out the large construction work of increasing the production of rolled steel and of expanding the processing of secondary metal goods.

By concentrating on developing the machine industry in recent years, our party and the government of the republic have better maintained and reinforced existing machine plants and have built modern machine plants, including the Taean heavy machine plant. In particular, they have developed our machine industry to a new, higher stage by strengthening the bases for the production of large machines and plant facilities and by modernizing the machine industry. Today, our machine industry has been able to successfully produce and supply not only various modern machine equipment, such as machine tools and electric, mining, transportation, and farming equipment, but also large modern equipment, such as large hydraulic and thermal turbines, generators, coal mining equipment, heavy vehicles, large electric locomotives, heavy freight cars, and various cargo ships. They have been able to supply in a bundle power, machine, chemical, and light industry plant equipment.

We have epocally increased cement production capacity by building the modern Suchon cement plant with the capacity of 3 million tons and rebuilding and expanding existing cement plants. By continuously concentrating on building cement plants in the future, we will successfully achieve the goal of 20 million tons of cement in the near future.

A great success has been attained in the four projects of nature remodelling and in the struggle to achieve the chemical and fiber goals set forth by our party.

Our working class has already achieved great success in the work of reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland and of obtaining 200,000 chongbo of new farmland, the construction of the Nampo lockgate to provide a water supply for the newly built tideland, and the building of Taechon power station by displaying collectivist heroism and patriotic devotion, upholding the decisions made at the Fourth and Seventh Plenary Meetings of the Sixth WPK Central Committee. Our working class is also vigorously pushing ahead with the construction of new large-scale chemical and light industry bases, including the construction of the Taechon vinalon plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons.

This opens a prospect not only for realizing the communist policy of solving food problems by achieving the target of 15 million tons of grains but also of epochally promoting the people's living standard by realizing the target of 1.5 billion meters of cloth and by carrying out the revolution in light industry within the next 1 to 2 years.

All these brilliant successes that have been achieved in the struggle to realize the new prospective targets through the correct policy of our party, the correct enforcement of this policy by the government of the republic, and the devoted labor struggle of our working class and all working people, who are infinitely loyal to the party and the revolution, precisely demonstrate the might of our self-reliant national economy and show that the economic potential of our country is being incomparably expanded and strengthened. [applause] This also opens a broad path that makes it possible for our country, as a powerful socialist industrial country, to further develop economic and technological exchanges with many of the world's countries.

Based on the firm foundation of our country's self-reliant national economy, which is now being strengthened and developed, we should accelerate socialist economic construction and develop the economic and technological exchange and cooperation with other countries to a new, higher stage. [applause]

The major direction of the external economic activities of our party and the government of the republic at present is to expand and develop South-South cooperation. South-South cooperation is a lofty activity to achieve economic self-reliance through economic and technological cooperation among the developing countries. It is an important part of the struggle to establish a new international economic order.

Achieving economic self-reliance through the building of a self-reliant national economy is the most urgent task facing the developing countries today. The developing countries can liberate their peoples from the backwardness, poverty, starvation, and disease left by imperialists and defend the political independence they have already gained only by achieving economic self-reliance through the building of self-reliant national economies.

Imperialists have still not responded to the demand of the developing countries for doing away with the old international economic order and for establishing a new international economic order. Imperialists will not make efforts to achieve the economic liberation of the developing countries. Imperialists have plundered the rich resources of the developing countries and have obstructed the economic development of these countries by consistently adhering to the old international economic order.

The imperialists' aid and cooperation is part of their neocolonial policy to subordinate the economies of the developing countries under their control, to make them serve their aggression and plundering, and, finally, to make these countries' political independence exist in name only.

The developing countries should not look to the imperialist countries but should firmly unite among themselves to pioneer ways to survive. When the developing countries actively and vigorously exchange and cooperate among themselves in such a manner that countries with good technology provide technology, countries with rich raw materials provide raw materials, and countries with capital provide capital under the principle of collective self-reliance, they will be able to live by their own efforts without difficulty, build their self-reliant national economies, and achieve their demand to establish an equal and fair international economic order by enhancing their negotiating and competing position against the developed countries.

The conditions and possibilities to expand and develop economic and technological exchange and cooperations among the developing countries are numerous and great. Therefore, when the developing countries pool their strength, they will be able to achieve South-South cooperations without any difficulty.

All the developing countries have an unfortunate past history of suffering and disgrace. They also have a common aspiration to defend and realize independence.

The developing countries enjoy most of the raw materials and manpower resources available in the world today. They have excellent experience and technology that were attained in the struggle to build a new society. They have also build a firm economic foundation.

Our country has experience that has been attained in rebuilding cities from the ashes of war in the postwar period, experience that has been attained in building plants, mines, and powerplants in the past, experience that has been attained in developing agriculture and irrigation systems in conformity with our own situation, and various other experiences. We have experience that has been attained in more firmly strengthening and consolidating our self-reliant national economy by adopting other countries' technology in conformity with our country's own situation.

When the developing countries correctly utilize their own economic potential and capability, strengthen economic cooperation, and exchange excellent experiences and technology among themselves, they will be able to build their self-reliant national economies and achieve economic self-reliance, without relying on the developed countries.



The South-South cooperation completely accords with the interests and aspirations of the developing countries. Therefore, the expansion and development of South-South cooperation is a most reasonable and realistic way to achieve the economic self-reliance and national prosperity of the developing countries.

Having deep concern with regard to South-South cooperation, the government of our republic has made all possible efforts not only to strengthen political unity with the nonaligned and developing countries but also to expand and develop economic and cultural cooperation and exchanges with them.

In the past period, under the spirit of South-South cooperation, our country has built some 30 plants in 22 different countries and irrigation projects in some 20 countries. Along with this, our country has sent over 5,000 technicians and specialists to assist these countries in building their new societies.

Our party and the government of our republic will, in the future, too, as in the past, constantly expand and develop the economic, technological, and cultural cooperation and exchanges with the developing countries, attaching great significance to strengthening the South-South cooperation. [applause]

Many-sided economic and technological cooperation and exchanges should be actively carried out in the fields that are of particularly important significance in terms of the achievement of the economic self-reliance of the developing countries.

A most important problem that the developing countries should solve at present in achieving economic self-reliance is to achieve self-sufficiency in food by developing agriculture.

Only when the developing countries solve the food problem through the development of agriculture can they escape imperialists' economic sujugation, consolidate their political independence, and liberate their peoples from poverty and starvation. The government of the republic will concentrate great effort on actively developing South-South cooperation in agriculture.

In order to rapidly increase agricultural production, the agricultural science research work, including breeding of species of good harvest and scientific cultivation of crops, should be developed.

We should more firmly deepen and consolidate the agricultural science research centers and experimental farms established in many African countries under our cooperation, and based on this, should study agriculture and species suitable to the natural and topographic conditions in this region. At the same time, we should take active measures to increase grain production by introducing the successes attained through agricultural research activities into agricultural production.

At the same time, we should build new agricultural science research institutes and experimental farms in other countries. We should also make preparations for organizing an academy of agricultural sciences for developing countries according to the maturity of conditions. We should exchange the experiences and technology that we obtained in the domain of irrigation work, closely cooperate in designing and carrying out construction of irrigation works and in operating irrigation facilities; organize joint enterprises to produce irrigation facilities, agricultural machines, agricultural medicines, fertilizer, and other instruments for agricultural production; and expand exchanges based on the principle of satisfying each other's needs and on preferential conditions.

The government of the republic will direct great attention to expanding and developing cooperation with developing countries in the industrial field. In the industrial domain, we should strengthen mutual cooperation from light industry, which is of urgent significance, to promoting the people's living standard.

We should further expand economic and technical cooperation in construction from small plants for agricultural machines and parts to the construction and operation of hydraulic power plants, steel plants, iron plants, rolling mills, and cement plants. We should build harbors, roads, and subways and should jointly develop mines with developing countries, thus actively and broadly carrying out cooperation in many domains with developing countries.

We should also direct deep attention to the issue of training technicians for developing countries and to the work of exchange with them. When developing countries mutually train and exchange technicians they can excellently solve economic and technical problems without inviting technicians from developed countries by paying large amounts of money or begging them.

We will train more technicians in the future, too, in many fields for developing countries and develop technical cooperation with them by sending more technicians. We should further strengthen cooperation in the work of training technical functionaries in the agricultural domain, which is of preferential significance in South-South cooperation. In addition, we should set an example in South-South cooperation by achieving extensive cooperation in many fields, including education, public health, and culture.

One of the important questions in strengthening South-South cooperation is to vigorously push ahead with overall South-South cooperation while expanding and developing bilateral cooperation among developing countries and their local and regional cooperation.

We should realize economic and technical exchanges and cooperation with all non-aligned countries and developing countries in the feasible and required sectors, thus gradually expanding and developing the exchanges and cooperation from a lower step to a higher one.

We should pay attention to cooperation and exchanges with Asian countries, which are geographically close to our country, in particular, with the Southeast Asian countries. Our country and the Southeast Asian countries are all Asian countries, and have many common features. We are closely linked with each other in economic interests.

We should actively expand the number of countries for business dealings by attaching great importance to trade with Southeast Asian countries. We should also increase the number of import and export goods at an early date and increase the amount of trade.

We should advance in such a way as to realize extensive economic joint work [kyongje hapchak] and technical cooperation with Southeast Asian countries. If we expanded trade with Southeast Asian countries and achieved extensive economic joint works and technical cooperation with them based on the principle of total equality and mutual benefit and on the principle of satisfying each other's needs, we would realize common benefit and great merits not only for economic construction in our country but also for economic development of Southeast Asian countries.

Today, what is important in expanding and developing South-South cooperation is making a vigorous political commitment to realizing the satisfaction of each other's needs by discovering and developing the enormous potential for mutual cooperation based on the principle of collective self-reliance, and putting it into practice.



In order to actively push ahead with South-South cooperation, this question should be discussed and decisions adopted at the highest level, thus working out practical measures for realizing the cooperation based on such decisions.

Today, the convocation of the South-South summit talks is a most earnest demand for developing South-South cooperation. If South-South summit talks were held and the question of developing South-South cooperation were discussed in a sincere manner, many ways and means could be found in the domains which are of basic significance to strengthening the independence of the national economy, including food production and the training of technicians, if not the domain requiring highly sophisticated technology for flights to the moon.

We should make all efforts to realize South-South summit talks by uniting the strength of the nonaligned countries and developing countries.

Developing trade and economic and technical cooperation with the socialist countries still occupies an important place in the external economic activity of our party and the government of the republic.

The socialist countries are comrades who are fighting shoulder to shoulder to achieve common goals and ideals and are fraternal countries that are linked to each other by traditional friendship and class ties. The socialist countries are also closely linked to each other economically.

Attaching priority significance to the development of external economic relations with the socialist countries from the beginning of the construction of a new society, the government of the republic has continuously expanded economic cooperation and exchange with them on the basis of comradely cooperation and ministering to each other's wants.

In terms of today's foreign trade and economic cooperation with our country, the socialist countries have the biggest and most important share. The economic cooperation and exchange among the socialist countries have aided each socialist country in accelerating economic construction and are contributing to strengthening the friendship and unity among the socialist countries.

Continuously attaching importance to the socialist market, we should more actively and extensively develop trade, economic collaboration, and technical cooperation with the socialist countries in accordance with the practical demands of our country's revolution and construction, which have reached a new height. Expanding trade with the socialist countries on a grand scale to keep pace with the rapid advance of socialist construction has become an urgent demand. By epochally increasing the export of heavy and light industrial goods such as plant machineries to socialist countries and by increasing the import of raw materials, fuels, and some of the plant machineries needed by our country from these countries, we should increase trade value with them more than 10 times within the next 5 to 6 years.

At the same time, we should extensively develop economic collaboration and technical cooperation with the socialist countries.

We should develop new industrial sectors and technology, and in the field of developing and rationally utilizing our country's rich natural resources, we should broadly realize economic collaboration and technical exchange with the socialist countries. By realizing trade, economic collaboration, and technical cooperation with the socialist countries in various fields and in various forms and ways, we should accelerate our country's socialist construction, strengthen friendship and unity with the fraternal countries, and contribute to the common cause of socialism and communism.

We should actively develop economic and technical exchange and trade with the capitalist countries that respect our country's independence.

Broadly developing economic and technical exchange and trade with the capitalist countries that respect our country's independence and treat us with friendliness will not only be helpful to our country's economic construction but will also provide us favorable conditions for developing international relations with these countries.

We have the solid wherewithal for us to be able to realize economic and technical exchange with the capitalist countries. In recent years we have provided a solid foundation that is capable of epochally increasing the production capabilities of nonferrous metal and this is capable of occupying the target of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metal. Also, by having built a mighty production base of export goods for obtaining a large sum of foreign currency, we have made it possible to raise payment capacity beyond comparison.

We should, above all, broadly develop technical exchange and economic collaboration in many fields with European capitalist countries with which we have diplomatic relations. We should also develop foreign trade relations even with the capitalist countries with whom our country has not yet established diplomatic relations. In order to develop economic and technical exchange with the capitalist countries, we should have many mutual exchanges and contacts with them and conduct technical exchange and economic collaboration on the basis of mutual interests.

What is important in the course of implementing the external economic policy of our party and the government of the republic is to broadly develop economic cooperative relations with many countries in the world, while giving the first consideration to self-reliance.

Only when we develop the economic cooperative relations with other countries, adhering to the spirit of self-reliance, can we firmly defend independence in foreign economic relations and develop foreign trade and external economic activity on the basis of equality and reciprocity. By further consolidating the self-reliant base of the national economy through full mobilization of our own strength and internal sources under the banner of self-reliance, we should strengthen South-South cooperation and external economic activity and, on the basis of this, we should successfully solve all the problems arising in developing the trade.

In order to broadly develop economic cooperative relations with various countries of the world, we should thoroughly adhere to the principle of placing priority on credit [sinyong cheil chuui wonchik] as put forth by our party. Credibility is the precondition for developing external economic relations. It is also a guarantee that enables us to broadly develop trade and economic and technical exchange with other countries on the basis of equality, reciprocity, and ministering to each other's wants, and is an important factor pertinent to the country's authority.

In accordance with the principle of placing priority on credit, we should give priority to the production of export goods in all sectors, meet the delivery date for the goods without deviation, and thoroughly fulfill all the agreements for economic collaboration and technical cooperation that we have signed with other countries.

By strictly following the technical specifications in production, by producing goods in accordance with the conditions specified by the contracts, and by improving packing methods, we should guarantee the high quality of export goods.

In order to broadly develop trade and external economic activity, we should develop the production base of export goods with a view to the future. Only when we firmly maintain the production of export goods can we incessantly increase the production of export goods and improve their quality.

We should organize many more plants and enterprises that specialize in producing various kinds of export goods suitable to the developing national economy and reality. In particular, we should build an export base with a view to the future, because it is the sector which is important in foreign trade.

We should strengthen the external transportation work, making it suitable for expanding and developing external economic relations. While continuously strengthening external transport on the strength of railways, we should develop trade ports more firmly by directing strength toward developing maritime transportation. We should also further develop the transportation of trade cargo by our country's ships by building more modern freighters.

In order to expand the economic cooperative relations with various countries of the world by strengthening the external economic activity of the republic, the trade organizations and trade functionaries should heighten their responsibility and their roles. By firmly adhering to the independent external economic policy of our party and aggressively conducting external economic activity, the functionaries at the trade organizations should expand trade with many countries in the world and broadly develop economic collaboration and technical cooperation.

Strengthening South-South cooperation and external economic activity and further strengthening trade are noble works that contribute to accelerating the country's socialist construction, to hastening the day of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, to strengthening the friendship and unity with the progressive people of the world, and to achieving the cause of imbuing the world with independence.

The SPA of the DPRK, after having discussed the agenda item at the SPA session on strengthening South-South cooperation and external economic activity and further developing foreign trade, has decided the following:

1. The Third Session of the Seventh SPA approves the report submitted to the session on strengthening South-South cooperation and external economic relations and further developing foreign trade.
2. The State Administration Council will take concrete measures aimed at strengthening South-South cooperation and external economic relations and further strengthening foreign trade.

The SPA of the DPRK is firmly convinced that all sectors of the national economy will bring a new change in strengthening South-South cooperation and external economic activity and further strengthening foreign trade by thoroughly implementing the independent external economic policy of our party and the government of the republic under the banner of the *chuche* idea and the banner of anti-imperialist struggle for independence.  
[applause]

#### Pyongyang Mass Meeting

SK290500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA) -- A grand Pyongyang mass meeting fully supporting and welcoming the resolution of the Supreme People's Assembly on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland was held in Pyongyang today.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.



Present there were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal party committee; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF]; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and Presidium member of the C.C. of the DFRF; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the C.C. of the DFRP; Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Yom Tae-chun, presidium member of the C.C. of the DFRP; and other personages and working people in the city.

Comrade So Yun-sok spoke first at the meeting. He said the entire working people in the capital, together with the people throughout the country, fully support and welcome the resolution on providing a guarantee for peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland adopted at the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly and its appeal to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, considering them to be an important measure to remove the tension and prevent the danger of war in our country and open a bright vista of peaceful reunification.

Noting that the war moves of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique have now created a very strained situation which may touch off a war any moment in our country, the speaker said:

The new epochal proposal for tripartite talks for the peaceful solution of the Korean question advanced by the joint meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on January 10 and the appeal sent by the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly to parliaments and governments of all countries of the world are a timely and peaceloving measure most correctly reflecting this grave situation created in our country and the task raised by our era before history.

The only correct way for averting the ever increasing danger of war and safeguarding peace in our country and solving the Korean question by a peaceful means is to hold tripartite talks proposed by the joint meeting, at which a peace agreement should be signed between us and the United States and a declaration of non-aggression be adopted between the North and South of Korea.

Our proposal for tripartite talks which is of momentous significance in peacefully solving the Korean question is a peaceful and patriotic national-salvation proposal for terminating the tension on the Korean peninsula, eradicating the root cause of war, safeguarding peace in Asia and the world and making a breakthrough for national reunification, the greatest cherished desire of our people.

Pointing out that the scheduled "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the enemy are a "test war" and "preliminary war" for "examining and completing the preparations of the armed forces for forestalling attack" on the northern half of the country, the speaker stressed:

The United States must give up such provocative aggressive moves as the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and respond to our sincere proposal for negotiation.



The South Korean authorities must also take a practical measure to have the U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea and ease the tensions between the North and South and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

Speaking next at the meeting in warm support of the DPRK Government's proposal for tripartite talks, Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, said: The Korean Social Democratic Party will vigorously struggle to avert the danger of war and provide a guarantee for peace in Korea and open a new phase for the independent and peaceful reunification.

The mass meeting was also addressed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions; Yi Sin-cha, chairman of the Hyongjesan District, Pyongyang Cooperative Farm Management Committee; Kim Su-san, chairman of the Kim Il-Song University Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; and Yu Won-chun, people's actor of the Korean Film Studio.

#### Envoy to USSR Speaks to Press

SK291016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 27 (KCNA) -- Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong called a press conference at his embassy on January 27 in connection with the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world adopted at the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. Present there were Soviet newspaper, news agency and radio reporters and personages concerned.

The Korean ambassador introduced the appeal, and said: To hold tripartite talks under the present situation is a most realistic and reasonable measure to settle the Korean question peacefully. The tripartite talks should discuss the problem of concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and the problem of adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and South of Korea. In order to preserve a durable peace and security on the Korean peninsula today, an end should be put to the division of Korea and she should be reunified.

The parliaments and governments of the socialist, non-aligned and Third World countries and all other peace-loving countries the world over should put pressure on the United States to immediately withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea and not to ship medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron weapons into South Korea, should resolutely demand that it give up at once such nuclear war exercises as the "Team Spirit 84" and should widely wage a struggle against war and nuclear weapons and for peace.

He gave answers to questions put by reporters.

#### TASS cited on SPA Meeting

SK271131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 26 (KCNA) -- TASS January 25 reported the opening of the Third Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of our country. It said:

The Third Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Pyongyang on January 25.

The appeal adopted by the session urges parliamentarians and governments of all countries to demand resolutely that the United States remove nuclear weapons from South Korea and give up the dangerous plans of deploying new nuclear missiles there, end the holding of the provocative exercises in the area of the Korean peninsula, the exercises leading to the aggravation of the situation in the region.

The session of the Supreme People's Assembly made a call to all peace forces of the world to raise the voice of protest against the United States policy aimed at stepping up the arms race which is fraught with an outbreak of nuclear war.

The deputies will discuss questions connected with the speed up of the process of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, a report on the fulfillment of the state budget of the DPRK for 1983 and its budget for 1984.

#### Soviet Reports Noted

SK300427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 28 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper PRAVDA January 28 reported that the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of Korea closed on January 27. It said:

The session was attended by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The session adopted an appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world. Deputies approved a resolution on developing external economic activity and foreign trade. A resolution on the account of the implementation of the state budget for 1983 and a law on the state budget for 1984 were adopted at the session. The paper also conveyed news of the organizational problem discussed at the session.

TASS and Radio Moscow reported the closing of the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly respectively on January 27 and 28.

#### PRC Media Reports Reviewed

SK280835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing January 27 (KCNA) -- Chinese mass media gave wide publicity to the 3rd Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

PEOPLE'S DAILY January 27 carried an account of the session under the title "3rd Session of 7th Supreme People's Assembly of Korea Opens: It Appeals to all Countries To Support Korea's Proposal for Tripartite Talks."

Noting that Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il attended the session, the paper gave a detailed summary of the report on the first agenda item "On Providing a Guarantee for Peace in Korea and Promoting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland."

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY and BEIJING DAILY also carried the news on the same day.

XINHUA broadcast another detailed report about the opening of the session on January 25 and Radio Beijing reported it on January 26.

RENMIN RIBAO Cited

SK300420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing January 28 (KCNA) -- The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY January 28 carried a report on the closing of the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of our country on January 27, saying that Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il were present at the closing meeting.

After referring to the discussion of an organisational problem at the session, it says: In a resolution adopted on January 26 the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of Korea said that to expand and strengthen economic cooperation with other countries is of weighty significance in developing the country's economy and external relations and that active development of trade and other external economic relations would make it possible to step up the country's economic construction and improve people's living standard. The paper introduces the report "On the Account of the Implementation of the State Budget for 1983 and the State Budget for 1984 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," the third agenda-item.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY and GUANGMING DAILY January 28 also reported the closing of the session.

The XINHUA NEW AGENCY, and Radio Beijing reported it on January 27.

NODONG SINMUN ON SPA CALL FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

SK270621 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 26 Jan 84

[NODONG SINMUN 27 January editorial: "The Tripartite Talks for the Peaceful Settlement of the Korean Question Should Be Held at the Earliest Possible Date"]

[Text] The Third Session of the Seventh SPA Assembly that opened in Pyongyang on 25 January deliberated on one of the items of the agenda: "On Providing a Guarantee for Peace in Korea and Promoting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland." The session unanimously supported and approved the proposal put forth by the joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK to hold talks between us and the United States with the participation of the South Korean authorities in order to discuss the questions of concluding a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, or withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea, and of adopting a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South as a new step for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

It also decided to send a letter of appeal to parliaments and governments of the countries of the world in order to call for a vigorous international struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea for the peace of Korea, Asia, and the world.

As has been fully reported, the proposal which the joint meeting put forth for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question is arousing great repercussions even in the capitalist nations, not to speak of Koreans at home and abroad, the socialist nations, and the nonaligned nations, because of its justness and fairness and because of the facts that it reflects the unanimous opinion and demand of our people and the people of the world. Voices demanding an early realization of the tripartite talks are ringing out loudly throughout the world.

It is under these circumstances that the SPA, the sovereign organization of the republic, put on the agenda and deliberated the issue "On Providing a Guarantee for Peace in Korea and Promoting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland," reiterating the call for tripartite talks. This is a great political event.

In addition, this is a display of our continuing sincere efforts to cope with the prevailing tense situation on the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiation only and in a peaceful fashion, and a reflection of our ardent desire to be faithful to national duties toward our people and peace-loving duties toward the people of Asia and the rest of the world. Thus, this once again shows the significance which we attach to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The proposal for tripartite talks put forth by the joint meeting and reiterated by the session of the SPA is an important one which is of epochal significance for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, Korea has become a place where the situation is the most tense and strained in the world. This arouses deep concern not only among the Korean people but also among the people of the surrounding countries and the rest of the world.

The situation on the Korean peninsula, which is being brought to an even more tense stage, has now become an urgent question which cannot be left unsettled any longer and should be settled immediately.

Today, there are some 40,000 U.S. troops and some 700,000 South Korean troops [kukkun] in South Korea who are in complete combat readiness, and huge civilian forces in around-the-clock readiness for mobilization. Further, along the Military Demarcation Line, where the armed forces of the North and the South confront each other, hostile acts against us are continuing.

In South Korea, where numerous nuclear weapons and nuclear delivery mechanisms directed at the northern half of the republic are deployed and nuclear units are stationed, it is expected that Pershing II medium-range nuclear missiles, whose range reaches far beyond the boundaries of Korea, cruise missiles, and even neutron bombs, which are strongly condemned and denounced in many parts of the world as cruel lethal weapons, will also be deployed.

The United States has prepared a 9-day war plan and a 3-day war plan, which are nuclear war plans, and is escalating in South Korea the Team Spirit joint military exercises, which are nuclear war exercises to complete the plans, and are stepping up the formation of the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea to draw the Japanese Self-Defense Forces [SDF] into their nuclear war strategy. This is an alarming development that can exist only on the eve of a war.



Under circumstances in which South Korea is turned into a U.S. nuclear advance base and the largest U.S. nuclear arsenal in the Far East, if a war should break out in Korea, it would readily spread into a nuclear war and would quickly expand beyond the boundaries of Korea.

Easing tension and maintaining and solidifying peace in Korea and solving the Korean question peacefully are the consistent position and policy of our party and the government of the republic. We have done everything we can for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea. A series of proposals we have presented thus far -- from the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, reduction of the armies and military equipment of the North and South, agreement on terminating the military confrontation and on the North and South not using armed force against each other, and the contacts, exchanges, and negotiations between the North and the South, to the operation of a confederal system -- have all been aimed at realizing the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

During the course of the above, the historic 4 July North-South Joint Statement, which proclaimed at home and abroad national reunification based on the three principles of independence, peace, and grand national unity, was announced, and North-South dialogue was provided to carry out the agreements of the joint statement. The dialogue, however, was disrupted without achieving any progress because of the pressure and the obstructive maneuvers of the United States, which did not like the execution of the three principles, and because of the double tactics of the South Korean side, which submitted to it.

The whole course of the dialogue between the North and the South showed that the South Korean authorities are a party that has no real authority to talk with us independently. It is because of such a practical demand that, since the Third Session of the Fifth SPA 10 years ago, in March 1974, we have proposed the convening of Korea-U.S. talks to solve the problems directly with the United States -- the concerned party -- which has and exercises all the real authority in South Korea, and have repetitively requested its realization.

It is the expression of our serious and patient peace-loving effort that we have proposed the tripartite talks by having the South Korean authorities -- another party responsible for aggravation of tension in Korea -- participate in the talks between us and the United States. The Korean question will never be solved by threatening others from a position of strength and by imposing one's own will on others. It will only aggravate confrontation and will ultimately lead to military conflict.

To terminate the acute tension on the Korean peninsula and to solve the Korean question peacefully, a tense situation should not be created through pursuit of confrontation, but a peaceful phase should be pioneered for the solution of problems through dialogue. Dialogue is the only way to prevent the danger of war, to turn the situation advantageously toward peace and peaceful reunification, and to find a reasonable method to end the confrontational nature of the Korea-U.S. relations and North-South relations, and to solve the Korean question peacefully without infringing upon each other's interests.

To solve the Korean question peacefully, it is a realistic demand that we, the United States, and the South Korean authorities hold tripartite talks. As a belligerent in the Korean war, the United States now has its troops stationed in South Korea and has all the prerogatives of supreme command of the military, and is pursuing the policy of strength with all the armed forces in South Korea under its control. The main responsibility for the aggravation of tension in Korea rests with the United States. As a signatory of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the United States today sits with us in Panmunjom. Under such circumstances, without meeting directly and solving the problems with the United States, the danger of a war cannot be removed at its root in our country nor can the peaceful phase for national reunification be opened.

The serious aggravation of tension on the Korean peninsula is also connected with the South Korean authorities' leaving South Korea in the hands of the United States as its military base, and with their pursuing North-South confrontation based on the U.S. war policy. Therefore, to sufficiently solve the problem of ending military confrontation and easing tension in our country, the South Korean authorities, who are another party directly responsible for the aggravation of tension, should also participate in the talks.

Tripartite talks are an essential and realistic way of having contacts in view of the nature and content of the agenda to be discussed. The key to easing tension and solidifying peace in Korea rests with the signing of a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement between us and the United States, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, and the removal of the cause of aggravation of tension by the adoption of a declaration of nonaggression between the North and South of Korea.

The Korean Armistice Agreement is an agreement to end a war, and not an agreement to ensure solid peace in Korea. Our country is now in a state of unstable truce, not in peace nor in war, and in a tense situation in which another war may break out at any moment. Under these circumstances, concluding a peace agreement that will guarantee complete peace between us and the United States, the actual signatories of the armistice agreement, and withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea are a question which brooks no further delay.

At the same time, without elimination of acute military confrontation between the North and the South, mutual understanding and confidence cannot be enhanced, nor can an atmosphere for peaceful reunification be created. Adopting a declaration of nonaggression to firmly commit the North and the South not to use armed force against each other, not to attack each other, to drastically reduce the armies and military equipment, and to end military confrontation will become a firm guarantee to safeguard peace and security on the Korean peninsula after the U.S. troops' withdrawal from South Korea, and will provide an advantageous condition for independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Indeed, tripartite talks to be participated in by us, the United States, and the South Korean authorities is presently a most rational way of negotiation for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

There is absolutely no reason whatsoever why our just and fair proposal for tripartite talks cannot be accepted by the United States or the South Korean authorities.

Tripartite talks were originally proposed in August 1976 by the then U.S. secretary of state after we proposed dialogue with the United States. Since then the U.S. authorities have continued to present the question of tripartite talks on many occasions.

The current U.S. President, Reagan, said in Seoul last year that the United States would be pleased to participate in talks with us at which South Korea would participate on an equal footing. Our proposal for tripartite talks has fully considered the U.S. calls that have been put forth. Therefore, the United States has no reason or excuse whatsoever to refuse it. Furthermore, there is no ground for the United States to hesitate to sit face to face with us or feel uncomfortable in doing so.

Now, when the danger of war is growing as never before, it is high time for the United States, for the sake of peace, to end the abnormal state of the military confrontation with us that has continued for more than 30 years since the war and to respond with pleasure to our proposal for tripartite talks, in order to make a fresh start in Korea-U.S. relations.

The South Korean authorities, too, as another party which is involved in the settlement of the question of peace of the country and its reunification, are in a position in which they must come out along with the United States in favor of the tripartite talks. In this connection, they need not worry about this.

Presently, some people say that North-South dialogue should be held, rather than tripartite talks. This, however, cannot be regarded as a sincere opinion to settle the question.

The present situation of South Korea, in which the United States holds all real powers, including the prerogative of supreme military command, makes it impossible to achieve the practical settlement of any question if talks were held only with the South Korean authorities. The entire course of the failed dialogue between us and the South Korean authorities in the 1970's clearly shows this.

Some people also express the opinion that, in addition to the United States, other countries, too, may have to participate in talks for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. However, this is also an assertion incompatible with the prevailing situation.

Today, no country, except for the United States, is keeping its troops in Korea and increasing the danger of war there. The United States is the only country which is involved in the growing tension in our country.

This being the situation, one wonders whether any country would attempt to sit along with the United States at the talks for the discussion of the Korean question.

Some people, saying that they are suspicious of our open proposal for tripartite talks, hesitate to respond to it. This is strange. Speaking of tripartite talks, it is not us but the United States which, since long ago, has continued to propose them through the official meetings, the speeches, and the joint communique with the South Korean authorities.

The government of our republic does not attempt to conceal its policies. Moreover, it is absolutely just and natural that the authoritative sovereign guiding organ of the state has discussed and decided on the important proposal for the life-and-death interest of the nation, and made it public.

Our republic's government never conceals its policy. Furthermore, it is altogether righteous and natural for the highest guiding organ of the dignified sovereign state to discuss, decide on, and announce an important proposal related to the vital interests of the whole nation.

We have already made clear that the joint meeting's proposal in connection with tripartite talks not only has proceeded from the basic position to which our republic's government has consistently adhered in the realization of peace in Korea and its reunification, but also has reflected the unanimous will of our people to open an epochal occasion in the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

We cannot but question those who hastily attach a question mark to the responsible proposal officially advanced by the great party, questioning whether they really have concerned about the peace of the country and its peaceful reunification and whether they really have the willingness to solve this question.

As for our proposal for tripartite talks, no one can have grounds to doubt it. Our proposal for tripartite talks elucidates a clear prospect for the peaceful solution of the country's reunification question.



Once our peace proposal is realized and favorable conditions for national reunification are created, the North and the South will be able to open a dialogue for reunification and to solve the country's reunification question in accordance with the ideal reflected in the 4 July North-South Joint Statement and the principles of independence, peace, and great national unity.

The most reasonable way to solve the country's reunification question by embodying the three principles of national reunification is to found a unified confederal state in which the North and the South exercise respective autonomy, leaving the existing ideas and systems of the two sides as they are.

In order to found a confederal state, a political consultative meeting, such as the national conference composed of representatives from political parties, political factions, and people of all strata, including the authorities of the North and the South, should be forced so that the general will of all people in North and South Korea can be rallied.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is an epochal measure for national salvation to eliminate tension in Korea and to firmly guarantee peace there, and to open a bright prospect for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should affirmatively respond to our proposal for tripartite talks. Their attitude toward our proposal for tripartite talks will become a touchstone determining whether or not they want peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

Peace in Korea is directly linked to peace in Asia and the world. Therefore, consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula by preventing the danger of war there is precisely the work to preserve peace in Asia and the world.

We firmly believe that the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world that want peace and progress will not only actively support our proposal for tripartite talks advanced to prevent the danger of war and to consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula, but also extend all possible cooperation for its early realization.

We expect the parliaments and governments of socialist countries, the nonaligned countries, the Third World countries, and all other peace-loving countries of the world not only to strongly call for the United States to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay, not to drag any more nuclear weapons into South Korea, and to immediately stop the "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercise, a nuclear war exercise, but also to vigorously wage an antiwar and antinuclear movement for peace to turn Northeast Asia, including the Korean peninsula, into a nonnuclear, peace zone devoid of nuclear weapons.

If countries of all continents and regions in the world vigorously wage a joint international movement against the new war provocation maneuvers of the United States, a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula can be prevented and peace in Asia and the world can be reliably preserved.

Our people's just cause for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification will be achieved, without fail, amid the active support and concern extended by the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world that love peace and justice.



RAILWAY DELEGATION VISITS PRC, MARKS ACCORD

## Meeting With Li Peng

SK271029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing January 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Li Peng, vice-premier of the State Council of China, met with the Korean railway delegation headed by Minister of Railways Choe Tok-hong on visit to China in Beijing on the afternoon of January 25.

Present there were Li Senmao, first vice-minister of railways, and Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and others. Kim Chang-Kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Beijing, was also present.

A friendly conversation took place on the occasion.

## Meeting Marks Agreement

SK270028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing January 25 (KCNA) -- A meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Korean border railway agreement was held in Beijing on January 25. The meeting was attended by Li Peng, vice-premier of the State Council, and leading members of the departments concerned. Present there were the DPRK railway delegation headed by Minister of Railways Choe Tok-hong on a visit to China and Kim Chang-Kyu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

A speech was made first by Li Senmao, first vice minister of railways of China. He said over the past 30 years the railway domains of the two countries have thoroughly implemented the border railway agreement and made big successes, thereby greatly contributing to the revolution and construction in the two countries. Noting that railway transport between China and Korea has made new development in recent years, he said that the Pyongyang-Beijing through train which started service in October last year has made another contribution to the development of the friendly relations between China and Korea.

Minister of Railways Choe Tok-hong noted that the railway employees of Korea and China are striving for the revolution and construction in the two countries, firmly uniting and cooperating with each other. He pointed out that the mutual visits by the leaders of the two countries in recent years have further developed the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

## Meeting with Li Xiannian

SK291039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Beijing January 28 (KCNA) -- Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, on January 28 met the DPRK railway delegation headed by Choe Tok-hong, minister of railways, on a visit to China, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian. Comrade Li Xiannian expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Pointing out that the Chinese and Korean peoples have a task to reunify their countries respectively, he said China fully supports the Workers' Party and Government of Korea in their efforts to achieve a peaceful reunification of the fatherland and their proposal for tripartite talks. Referring to the friendship sealed in blood between the two peoples, he stated that China will do its utmost to promote this friendship. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### PRC RAILWAY DELEGATION CONCLUDES PYONGYANG VISIT

##### Meets With Kim Il-Song

SK260141 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0015 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on January 25 received the Chinese railway delegation on visit to our country. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Chen Puru, minister of railways of China. Also present were Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister; Kim Hoe-il, chairman of the Transport Commission; and Sin In-ha, Korean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary accredited to China. Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and his embassy officials were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The great leader arranged a luncheon for them.

##### PRC Embassy Hosts Reception

SK280350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen hosted a reception at his embassy Friday evening on the conclusion of the Korean visit of the Chinese railway delegation headed by Chen Puru, minister of railways. Invited there were Vice-Premier Kim Hwan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong, Vice-Minister of Railways Hwang Sam-yin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Song Hui-chol and other personages concerned. Speeches were made by head of the delegation Chen Puru and Vice-Minister of Railways Hwang Sam-yin. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

##### Delegation Departs

SK291103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 29 (KCNA) -- The Chinese railway delegation headed by Chen Puru, minister of railways of China, left here for home on January 28 by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong, Vice-Ministers of Railways Hwang Sam-nin and So Yong-kuk, and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

NORTH KOREA'S LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLE ANALYZED

SK280255 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jan 84 p 1, 2

[Text] North Korean watchers in Seoul yesterday analyzed the reshuffle in the North Korean leadership from both political and economic angles.

Politically, the replacement of Premier Yi Chong-ok with Deputy Premier Kang Song-san is aimed at further consolidating the status of Kim Chong-il and repair the North Korean prestige damaged as a result of the Pyongyang-engineered Rangoon bomb attack in October. "It appears that North Korea is replacing aged officials, including Yi, with technocrats in their 50's to help consolidate the power basis of Kim Chong-il," they observed. Kim is the son of Kim Il-song. They further predicted that the North Korean regime is expected to increase its peace offensive, taking advantage of proposal for three-way talks, involving Seoul, Pyongyang and Washington, dealing with the Korean question.

They predicted that there will be no change in North Korea's military policy toward the South because the reshuffle which came at the end of the three-day Seventh Supreme People's Assembly does not affect military-related personnel.

On the economic aspect, they said North Korea seemed to have changed the premier to make a breakthrough in the conduct of the Second Seven-Year Economic Development Plan. They pointed out that outgoing Premier Yi had been the "supreme commander" in the conduct of the economic plan. Yi was appointed a state vice president, a post believed to have little substantive power.

RETURN OF KOREANS ON SAKHALIN TO BE DISCUSSED

SK271141 Seoul YONHAP in English 1027 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Taegu, Jan. 27 (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Government has agreed to discuss repatriation of the Korean people living in the Soviet-held Far Eastern island of Sakhalin with a private Korean organization devoted to the return home of Korean expatriates. The organization, made up of relatives of the expatriates, said Friday the meeting will be held in the Japanese Embassy in Seoul on Jan. 31.

Chairman Yi Tu-hun of the Association of Families of Koreans in China and the Soviet Union said he and five other senior association members are to meet with Counsellor Mitsugu Machida to discuss overall matters involving Korean compatriots in Sakhalin. The meeting will mark the first formal contact between the relatives and the representative of the Japanese Government, which had rejected requests for such a gathering about 100 times since 1969, when the association was set up here.

Among the matters to be discussed, Yi said, are the Japanese Government's policy on the repatriation of Koreans, the Japanese Government's compensation for the families left behind in Korea and progress on the survey of Koreans in Sakhalin which Tokyo reportedly requested of Moscow after the issue of the Korean expatriates was raised in the Japanese Diet last May. Also to be dealt with is the reunion in Japan of the Koreans who acquired Soviet citizenship and their relatives in Korea, Yi said. Now living in Sakhalin are an estimated 50,000 first-generation Koreans who were sent there for forced labor as part of Japan's war effort during World War Two.

LAWMAKER STARTS DRIVE TO FREE CHINESE HIJACKERS

SK281217 Seoul YONHAP in English 1212 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 28 (YONHAP) -- A campaign is under way here among political and social celebrities to free six Chinese hijackers of a Chinese civil airliner, labeling them as "anti-communist fighters."

The hijackers were sentenced on Dec. 20 to jail terms ranging from four to six years by the Seoul appellate court for commandeering the aircraft to South Korea last May. Their cases are now pending before the Supreme Court. A lawmaker, who initiated a signature-collecting drive for a petition requesting an amnesty for the six Chinese, says South Korea, an anti-communist country, should grant leniency to the hijackers so they can go to the country of their choice, Taiwan.

The lawmaker, Kim Yong-kwang of the opposition Korea National Party, said Saturday he will submit the petition to the government next month, following the signature-gathering campaign.

As of Saturday, 21 figures including six lawmakers from the ruling Democratic Justice Party and eight opposition legislators have signed the petition. Other celebrities joining the drive are former National Assembly Speaker Paek Tu-chin, former Vice National Assembly Speaker Min Kwan-sik, former Defense Minister Choe Yong-hui, journalist Son Wu-hwi and novelist Yi Pyong-chu.

EXPULSED STUDENTS SEEK COLLECTIVE REINSTATEMENT

SK280203 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] About 300 collegians expelled from 20-odd colleges and universities for campus demonstrations have engaged in collective movements since the government announced reinstatement of the expelled on Dec. 21, last year, the Education Ministry said yesterday.

A ranking ministry official said that some radical students had formed committees "for the promotion of readmittance of expelled students," at the 20-odd higher learning institutions. They have led group movements calling for the solving of many political-toned problems, as a precondition for the return to campus of the expelled students, the official said.

At Seoul National University, Yi U-chae and about 100 expelled students gathered on the campus on Jan. 14 and held a meeting at which they formed a "committee for the promotion of the re-admittance of the SNU expelled students." Some students instigated the others not to respond individually to the school's interview requests for re-admittance, and called for a meeting with the SNU president. The school president was not on the campus then, and the students broke up.

In printed materials titled "For a True Re-admittance to the School," and "Our Answer to the SNU Policy Concerning the Re-admittance of the Expelled," the students argued that "democratization of the campus" should be realized in advance. They demanded the release of all students in custody, revival of students' governing bodies and the council of professors, and abolition of school regulations concerning expulsion of students.

They also requested re-employment of laborers who were dismissed for their roles in various disturbances and reinstatement of professors and journalists who were ousted from their jobs for anti-government or other disturbing activities.



They insisted that the political ban should be lifted. They said that none of the expelled students should be interviewed or be screened by the school authorities, and that all of them should be returned to the campus unconditionally.

At Songgyungwan University, 24 of the expelled students visited the school president at around noon on Jan. 20. They handed in a printed document titled "Re-admittance of Everyone to a Democratized Campus" and argued for cancellation of individual interviews and a tripartite meeting among students, parents, and the school authorities.

On Jan. 21, 30-odd expelled students distributed three kinds of printed material in front of the school. They and some 10 parents went into the campus, demanding a meeting with the school president. At around 3 p.m., they attached a bill to the dome of the open-air concert hall, headlined "Release All the Students in Custody, Re-admit All to a Democratic Campus and Stop Trials." Eighty professors and officials of the school tried to dissuade them, but the students and parents demonstrated on the campus for about five hours.

At Chonnan National University, an aggregate number of 90 expelled engaged in similar group activities on the campus on Jan. 3, 23, and 25.

At Korea University, 25 of the expelled formed a committee on Jan. 16. Three students representing the expelled visited the dean of student affairs on Jan. 17 and argued for "re-admittance of all unconditionally."

At Ewha Women's University, 30-odd people, including 10 expelled students, five parents, and some students now attending the school, requested a meeting with the school president on Jan. 23. Three persons representing them met with the dean of student affairs and delivered a printed document titled "Our Stance Upon the Re-admittance."

At Sukmyong Women's University, four expelled students requested a meeting with the president on Jan. 23. Ten expelled students distributed six kinds of printed materials and sang songs on the campus on Jan. 24, before they were dispersed by the school officials.

At Choson University, 17 expelled students formed a committee on Jan. 7. Four expelled students visited the school on Jan. 16 and 15 on Jan. 26, and demanded a meeting with the school president.

At 10-odd other schools, including Sogang and Tongguk Universities, three to 10 students formed similar "committees" to deal with the readmittance measure and have engaged in similar campus disturbances, distributing such materials as were scattered in other campuses, the ministry official said.

According to him, about 30 of the expelled students from schools in the Kyonggi-do and Seoul areas gathered in a meeting disguised as a fundraising gathering for Hansen's Disease victims on Jan. 25 at Yoido Catholic Church. They then resolved to form an "alliance" and to make the alliance function as the sole channel for dialogue with the government. On Jan. 26, in a chapel at the Christianity Building in Chongno, a printed material was read. It was titled "To Our Mothers and Fathers," and was prepared in the name of Ewha Women's University committee for the promotion of the readmittance of the expelled students.

KAREN STRONGHOLD REPORTED CAPTURED AFTER FIGHTING

BK280925 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 28 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Mae Sot, Tak -- Burmese Government troops finally captured the key Karen rebel stronghold at Mae Taw Wah after a night of the heaviest fighting between the opposing forces last night.

Field sources said the Burmese artillery and mortar barrage on the Mae Taw Wah stronghold, which links the main Karen rebel forces in the north and those to the south, continued unabated since darkness provided some cover for the advancing Rangoon forces troops. The rebels retaliated with mortars, hand grenades and assault rifles.

However, the Karens were heavily outnumbered by the estimated 3,000-man strong Burmese Government force comprising of the 2nd, 7th, and 9th battalions and a special Kachin battalion under the command of Brig Gen Min Aung. The Karen stronghold, which is located close to the Thai border, fell during the fierce onslaught.

A Karen rebel spokesman claimed to have inflicted around 200 casualties on the Burmese troops while admitting that they merely lost seven fighters. A Thai Border Patrol Police source could not confirm the figure but admitted that the battle for Mae Taw Wah was the fiercest ever.

Field sources added that the estimated 200 rebels at the stronghold had split into small groups after their camp fell and were expected to remain as splinter groups to wage guerrilla warfare.

Meanwhile, another source said that the Burmese troops yesterday seized a front line base of the Karens at Doikam, north of the devastated Mae Taw Wah market. The source said the National Democratic Front, one group of the Karen minority rebels, called a meeting with leaders of various minority groups at a clandestine Karen stronghold and agreed to throw their support to the Karen rebels.

COMMERCE MINISTER TO VISIT PRC 7-16 FEB

BK290656 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Thai Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek will lead an 8-member trade promotion team to China from 7-16 February as guests of the Chinese Government. According to the secretary to the commerce minister, Mr Chia Kikphon, the ministry has asked China to buy more Thai products, especially agriculture crops, with a specific proposal of 200,000 tons of glutinous rice. China in return has asked Thailand to consider buying more diesel oil.

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD CONFERENCE

## PRK's Hun Sen Arrives

BK280957 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Vientiane, January 28 (OANA-KPL) -- Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea CC and foreign minister, this morning arrived here on board of a special plane to attend the 8th ordinary session of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Following his arrival, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP CC and minister of foreign affairs, gave Hun Sen a warm welcome at the Hotel Lansang. Meeting the Kampuchean foreign ministry delegation at the Wattai Airport were Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister for foreign affairs of Laos, and other high ranking officials. Nguon Phansiphon, Kampuchean ambassador to Laos, and embassy staff were also on hand.

## Kaysone Meets Hun Sun, Thach

BK290559 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] At 1430 on 28 January, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the reception room of the office of the Council of Ministers Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, who are in Laos to attend the eighth regular session of the foreign ministers of the LPDR, the PRK, and the SRV.

Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, joined Comrade Hun Sen and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach. Comrade Nguon Phansiphon, PRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, were also present at the courtesy call.

During the conversation, which proceeded in an atmosphere of profound and cordial friendship, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan expressed satisfaction over the great achievements of the people of the three countries in their cause of national defense and construction, which has proceeded and advanced firmly on the basis of friendly relations, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation among the three peoples of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam. These friendly relations, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation constitute an important factor in the independence and progress toward the success of each country's socialist construction, thus contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan stressed that the current conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers is taking place at a time when the world and regional situation is undergoing important changes. For this reason, this conference is of great importance in promoting and expanding the success of the Laos-Kampuchean-Vietnam summit conference held in February 1983 in Vientiane, which was aimed at consolidating and strengthening the special militant solidarity among the parties, states, and peoples of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam.

Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane extended through Comrade Minister Hun Sen and Minister Nguyen Co Thach our party and state leaders' regards and best wishes to the party and state leaders of the PRK and the SRV.

#### Phoun Sipaseut Fetes Delegations

BK290322 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] On the evening of 28 January, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and LPR foreign minister, hosted a reception at Lan Xang Hotel in the capital of Vientiane to welcome and salute the PRK Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and PRK foreign minister; and the SRV Foreign Ministry delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and SRV foreign minister, who are currently attending the eighth regular session of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam in the capital of Vientiane.

Comrade Minister Phoun Sipaseut gave a speech at this joyous reception. He highly evaluated the meeting, which contributes to strengthening the time-honored friendly relations, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation among Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam and to the struggle to defend and build each country so each will gradually grow and become strong, thus contributing to making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefits. The reception proceeded in a joyous atmosphere from beginning to end.

#### Conference Opens

BK290926 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] The 8th regular conference of the foreign ministers of the LPDR, the PRK, and the SRV was majestically and officially opened on the afternoon of 28 January in Vientiane under the chairmanship of Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister of the LPDR.

Attending the conference are the Kampuchean delegation led by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and PRK foreign minister; and the Vietnamese delegation led by Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and SRV foreign minister.

On this occasion, Comrade Minister Phoun Sipaseut delivered a speech opening the conference, the detailed contents of which are as follows:

Beloved Comrade Nguyen Co Thach,

Beloved Comrade Hun Sen,

Beloved Comrades in the Vietnamese and Kampuchean delegation,

Lao Comrades:

I am very happy to extend our warm fraternal welcome to you, comrades, for participating in the eighth regular conference of the foreign ministers of the three fraternal countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea -- which is being held in Vientiane, the capital of the LPDR.



Our conference each time is very significant because it shows that the already existing close solidarity, special friendship relations, and all-round cooperation among the peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea are further strengthened.

This time, the conference of the foreign ministers of the three countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea -- begins after the people of the three countries have experienced 5 years of a complicated and fierce struggle to decide which of the two paths is going to emerge victorious, thus scoring great victories in the tasks of defending and building their respective countries and contributing to making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation; and after they have just celebrated the 5th anniversary of the great victory of the Kampuchean revolution, which is also considered the historic victory of the Kampuchean, Lao and Vietnamese people.

Throughout the past 5 years of their revival, even though they have had to overcome numerous difficulties in the struggle to smash the numerous cunning sabotage schemes of the Chinese big-nation expansionists -- hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces and to improve the horrendous situation caused by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Khieu Samphan clique, with the correct, determined, and firm leadership of the KPRP which strives to further enhance the tradition of heroism of the Angkor nation and to strengthen the Kampuchean people's special relations and all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive and justice-loving countries in the world, the heroic Kampuchean people have scored great political, military, economic, social, and cultural victories, thereby enabling the PRK to grow stronger in all fields and become a country that cannot be defeated by any enemy. The prestige and influence of the PRK are rising in the international arena.

The great victories of the three Indochinese peoples in the past 5 years, culminating in the Indochinese summit conference, have heavily and painfully smashed the dark schemes of the Chinese ruling clique, the U.S. imperialists, and their henchmen in trying to weaken and swallow our three Indochinese countries.

Having gone through 1983, we have observed that the situation in the world is extremely tense, complicated, and dangerous because the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces have pursued a warmongering policy by vehemently carrying out the arms race in order to gain the upper hand in the military sphere over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. In pursuing this policy, in addition to carrying out the acts by themselves, the U.S. imperialists have also put pressure on their enemies and instructed their henchmen to carry out the interference and aggression, to organize the military alliance, and to create extremely dangerous and tense situations in various regions throughout the world.

These incidents show the drawback of the implementation of their global strategy, their setbacks in resolving economic crises, and their political isolation in various regions of the world. On the other hand, the three revolutionary currents and the world peace movement, of which the Soviet Union is the pillar, continue to develop vigorously and are on the offensive, pounding at the nests of the imperialists, capitalists, and other reactionary forces, thus shifting the balance of power in the world and regions in favor of the revolutionary forces, which are capable of checking their destructive nuclear war.

Under the beacon of the summit conference, the Lao, Vietnamese, and Kampuchean peoples have strengthened their special solidarity and friendship and all-round cooperation more closely than ever before. At the same time, the solidarity and all-round cooperation between our three countries and the Soviet Union and the Socialist community have continually strengthened, contributing to safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

In particular, the initiatives of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation, have won broader and deeper support from various nations in the world. However, the Beijing expansionist hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, continue to maintain the tense situation. They have persisted in carrying out an antagonistic policy toward Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. Nevertheless, the so-called coalition government of the Kampuchean reactionaries, which enjoys their support, has experienced more internal contradictions. International public opinion against Pol Pot has increased, and the difference between ASEAN and China regarding the settlement of the Kampuchean issue has been basically deepened. For this reason, the trend toward the Indochinese and ASEAN countries has been promoted through bilateral and multilateral contacts -- either between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries or at the Seventh Non-aligned Summit conference or at the 38th UN General Assembly.

Such a trend calls on our three countries to make tireless efforts to promote meetings and talks between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries by unswervingly adhering to their policy of peace, friendship, and good neighborly relations with all countries in Southeast Asia in order to jointly seek ways to resolve differences through political dialogue on the basis of equality, respect for each other's interests, and noninterference from outside and in order to jointly make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

Under these circumstances, at this conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, let us jointly concentrate on studying the international and regional situation; examine the relations among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea following the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries; adopt guidelines for strengthening the relations for the immediate future; recall the struggle of the three Indochinese countries against China's expansionist and hegemonist policy and our development potentials in the years to come; and map out immediate foreign policy plans.

In this atmosphere full of profound friendship, I wish to declare our conference open and hope that it will achieve glorious success. Thank you.

Following the conclusion of Comrade Minister Phoun Sipaseut's opening speech, Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Minister Hun Sen made speeches. The conference proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

#### Meeting Concludes

BK291218 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] The eighth regular conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries -- the LPDR, the PRK, and SRV -- which was busily held for 2 days, officially concluded in Vientiane at noon on 29 January.

At the conference, the three Indochinese foreign ministers -- Comrade Minister Phoun Sipaseut, Comrade Minister Hun Sen, and Comrade Minister Hguyen Co Thach -- unanimously endorsed a joint communique. The conference assessed the situation in the world and Southeast Asia and all issues raised for discussion. The conference reviewed the struggles of the three Indochinese peoples over the past 5 years, which clearly showed that Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam have gone through a complicated and difficult period. Nevertheless, the current situation is favorable for the three countries to follow the path of socialism. The special solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three countries have become an important factor for the safeguarding of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The sabotage design of the Chinese big-nation expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces has been smashed by the armies and peoples of the three countries.

At the closing ceremony, Comrade Minister Phoun Sipaseut, chairman of the conference, was given the honor of majestically delivering an official closing speech. The comrade wholeheartedly hailed Comrade Minister Hun Sen and Comrade Minister Nguyen Co Thach for contributing positive views to the conference, thereby enabling it to thoroughly study and analyze the current situation and to bring out in full its rich resources which have a significant bearing on international politics.

Comrade Minister Phoun Sipaseut emphasized that the joint communique of the conference, unanimously approved by the three foreign ministers, is an important document for a future course of our foreign affairs, aimed at promoting negotiations and talks between the Indochinese and ASEAN groupings. Comrade Minister Phoun Sipaseut reiterated: In view of the glorious success of the conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea this time, we are very proud of the strength of the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, which can never be destroyed by any enemy, and are very confident in the strength of our solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and the support from all friendly countries throughout the world.

After the conclusion of the conference, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister of the PRK, and Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister of the SRV, led their respective delegations in leaving Vientiane for home on the same afternoon by special planes of the Kampuchean and Vietnamese airlines.

Before the delegations departed for home, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister of the LPDR, held a farewell ceremony for Comrade Minister Hun Sen and Comrade Minister Nguyen Co Thach at the Lanzang Hotel. Comrade Souban Salitthilat and Comrade Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy foreign affairs ministers, and several high-ranking cadres of the Foreign Affairs Ministry accompanied the delegations to the Wattair Airport to see them off. Comrade Nguon Phansiphon and Comrade Nguyen Xuan, respectively PRK and SRV ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR, were also on hand at the airport to see the delegations off.

#### Conference Communique

BK291331 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 29 Jan 84

[29 January communique of eighth regular conference of foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, held in Vientiane on 28-29 January]

[Text] The eighth conference of the foreign affairs ministers of the LPDR, the PRK, and the SRV was held in Vientiane on 28 and 29 January 1984. The conference reviewed the struggles of the peoples in the three Indochinese countries for national construction and national defense over the past 5 years. It assessed the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the summit conference of the three countries in the past year and considered the direction of the implementation of the immediate tasks.

1. The conference unanimously agreed that the period of the past 5 years was an extremely difficult one. However, it was also a period of glorious achievements of the Lao, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese peoples in the struggles to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and for the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation among the countries in Southeast Asia.



In particular, the miraculous revival of the Kampuchean people and the rising international prestige of the PRK were actively displayed at the mass processions and Army parades held in Kampuchea on the occasion of the celebration of the 5th National Day. The achievements recorded by the peoples in the three countries over the past 5 years have foiled the schemes of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary forces in the ruling circles of certain countries in the ASEAN grouping to create tension and confrontation in Southeast Asia aimed at reversing the situation in Kampuchea and weakening the three Indochinese countries. The trials of the past 5 years have further strengthened the special friendship and militant alliance among the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. The first summit conference of the three Indochinese countries marks a new milestone in the just and bound-to-win struggle as well as in the special relations among the three peoples.

The gradual implementation of the resolutions adopted at the summit conference of the three countries has firmly consolidated the all-round cooperation and has served to further increase the mutual trust and cooperation and has served to further increase the mutual trust and solidarity in the common revolutionary struggle of the peoples in the three countries. The conference was very pleased to note that the achievements scored by the Kampuchean people in reviving their life have helped in the gradual withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in each year. It expressed hope that the current situation of security and stability in the PRK will be favorable to the withdrawal of a number of Vietnamese volunteer forces in 1984.

2. The conference noted with satisfaction that public opinion can see more clearly that the primary threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia has resulted from the policy of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. The three countries in Indochina are the victims of the serious consequences of the longest and bloodiest war of aggression in the history of the world. At the same time, the three countries have also become the heroic fighters to defend their independence and to contribute to the cause of peace in Southeast Asia and the world. The three countries have no aspirations other than to live in peace and friendship with the neighboring countries and other countries. Pursuing the policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation, the three countries have become an important factor to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The conference unanimously agreed that the hostile policy of the Chinese leaders in opposing the three Indochinese countries has not changed whatsoever. While talking about peace, the Chinese authorities continue to intensify their all-sided war of destruction against the three Indochinese countries. As a matter of fact, they have tried to gather the reactionaries in these countries to intensify their infiltrations aimed at carrying out sabotage activities from within, to intensify psychological warfare, and to seek ways to create rifts and to destroy the cohesion among the three Indochinese countries. Saying that the Kampuchea problem is a problem between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries is aimed at pitting one group of countries against the other. It is obvious that the Khmer reactionaries led by Pol Pot are all the puppets of China, which is the primary source of weapons for the Pol Pot clique in opposing the Kampuchean people. At the same time, China has tried to monopolize the so-called Kampuchea problem in order to serve its overall strategy.

While ultimately obstructing any negotiations between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries and pitting the countries in the two groupings against each other, China has raised the Kampuchea problem as a primary issue which must be settled with the Soviet Union in order to improve Sino-Soviet relations. It has also turned this problem and the Afghanistan problem into primary contents for its strategic cooperation with the United States in opposing the Soviet Union and in instigating the countries in Southeast Asia to oppose the Indochinese countries and the countries in South Asia and West Asia to oppose Afghanistan.



Moreover, China has also used the Kampuchea problem as a condition for improving its relations with Vietnam. In fact, the Kampuchea problem is nothing else to China but a card in its overall strategy in connection with its relations with the United States and the Soviet Union and to serve its policy of expansionism and hegemonism in Southeast Asia. This is the policy which has been implemented by China in putting one country against another in order to take the opportunity of such a clash to serve its strategy and to manipulate the solution of the problem behind the countries concerned as it did with the struggles of the three Indochinese peoples against the colonialists in the 1950's and the imperialists in the 1960's and 1970's. The so-called 5-point proposal of China on the Kampuchea problem is, in fact, the demand for the unilateral withdrawal of all Vietnamese volunteer forces in order to create favorable conditions for the Pol Pot clique to return to Kampuchea to destroy the revival of Kampuchea so that the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists will be able to easily and conveniently oppose the three Indochinese countries.

The LPDR, the PRK, and the SRV completely support the talks between the Soviet Union and China with a view to improving the relations between the two countries. At the same time, they also warmly welcome the consistent policy of the Soviet Union expressed during the talks with regard to the three Indochinese countries, which ultimately rejects the unreasonable demand made by China and which shows its determination to strengthen solidarity with and to strongly support the tasks of national construction and national defense of the three Indochinese countries. The LPDR, the PRK, and the SRV regard the principled stand of the Soviet Union as important. They view such a stand as a gesture of strong support and important encouragement to them.

In the past as well as at present, the three Indochinese countries have always regarded their time-honored friendship and solidarity with the Chinese people of great value and the most important factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The current abnormality in the relations between the three Indochinese countries and China is only temporary. The peoples in the three Indochinese countries and the Chinese people have shared a common interest in peace, which will enable them to muster all forces for the tasks of national construction. Based on this spirit, the three Indochinese countries reiterate their proposal aimed at restoring the relations of friendship and good neighborliness with the PRC on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence. The LPDR and the PRK completely support all attempts of the SRV to return peace to the Vietnamese-Chinese border and to resume the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations anywhere and at any time on the basis of the proposals raised by the two sides in order to normalize the relations between the two countries.

3. Over the past 5 years, the U.S. administrations have never ceased playing the China card against the Soviet Union and the three Indochinese countries. In parallel with the escalation of the arms race, which has made the tense situation in the world and in Asia and Pacific region, the U.S. administrations, in collusion with China, have increased military assistance to the ruling circles in Thailand and the other ASEAN countries and have done everything to obstruct the revival of the Kampuchean people and to oppose the three Indochinese countries.

The conference solemnly condemned the hostile policy of the U.S. administrations against the three Indochinese countries -- the policy which runs counter to the interests of the American people and to peace in Southeast Asia. This policy has been defeated the same way the United States was defeated in Indochina in the 1970's. With the spirit of friendship between the American people and the three Indochinese peoples which was strengthened in the struggle against the war of aggression waged by the U.S. leaders in Indochina, on the basis of humanitarianism, and understanding the American people, each country in Indochina will try to inform one another about the Americans missing during the war in Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea. If the U.S. Government shows a sign of cooperation and of abandoning its hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries, the three Indochinese countries are ready to consult with the U.S. Government on this issue in accordance with their respective capabilities.

The three Indochinese countries are also ready to cooperate with organizations which do not belong to the U.S. Government on this matter. The Lao, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese peoples hope that with regard to the problem of the missing Americans as well as any problems dealing with the mutual interests of the two sides -- that is, peace and friendship -- the American people will render cooperation to the Indochinese peoples who are the primary victims of the policy of war and aggression pursued by the U.S. imperialists.

4. The conference noted that in sharing fundamental, long-term and mutual interests between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries -- that is, to safeguard lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia, to totally reject all external interference, and to concentrate efforts in resolving urgent problems in each country for economic construction and development -- the peoples in the ASEAN and Indochinese countries have strong aspirations to coexist in peace and to develop the cooperation and relations of friendship and good neighborliness in the interest of peace and prosperity of each country. Aside from this, the countries in the two groupings still maintain different attitudes on the current situation in Southeast Asia and the measures aimed at restoring peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Thailand and certain countries in the ASEAN grouping are of a view that to resolve the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Kampuchea problem must be settled first. They are trying to dictate an unreasonable solution to the Kampuchea problem. These countries demand that Vietnam unilaterally withdraw troops from Kampuchea while China, Thailand, and the Pol Pot clique reserve the right to freely move about in that country. They want to bring troops from several countries that support the Pol Pot clique to Kampuchea to oppose the Kampuchean people so as to allow the so-called coalition government of the Pol Pot clique to return to Kampuchea, to abolish the legitimate administration of the PRK, to obstruct the revival of the Kampuchean people, and to make Kampuchea dependent on Thailand, the U.S. imperialists, and the Chinese reactionary clique.

Solution of the Kampuchea problem in this manner is an open violation of the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people and contributes to the implementation of China's designs of opposing the three Indochinese countries and destroying peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Indochinese countries hold that with regard to the problem of Southeast Asia, it is appropriate to accept an overall solution on the basis of equality and respect for just interests of the countries in each grouping without imposing coercion on one another and external coercion.

The epochal history of Southeast Asia, especially during the past 40 years, helps us to understand the following four characteristics: All threats to the independence of the countries in Southeast Asia are from outside. The primary victims of the aggression, interference, and occupation are the three Indochinese countries. The aggression, interference, and opposition against the Indochinese countries and against peace and stability in Southeast Asia by the colonialists, imperialists, and expansionists cannot be carried out without the assistance and the use of the territory of certain countries in the region, particularly the territory of Thailand. The imperialists and expansionists have incessantly implemented the policy of division for occupying and creating the confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

All solutions to ensure lasting and stable peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia must take these characteristics into consideration, must help guarantee the respect for independence and sovereignty of the three Indochinese countries and of the other countries in Southeast Asia, and must guarantee the peaceful coexistence, friendship, and cooperation between the countries in the two groupings.

The conference holds that the current situation in Southeast Asia may evolve in the direction of five possibilities:

To accept the overall solution to the problem with regard to peace and stability in Southeast Asia on the basis of withdrawal of all foreign forces from Southeast Asia; cessation of external interferences and turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation. This overall solution of the problem will help ensure lasting and stable peace in this region. The content of this solution was spelled out in the resolution on Southeast Asia adopted at the Seventh Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement held in March 1983, and corresponded with the proposal of the ASEAN countries on the zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality advanced in 1971 and with the 7-point proposal advanced by the foreign affairs minister of the LPDR on behalf of the three Indochinese countries at the 36th UN General Assembly session in 1981.

To accept the partial solution with regard to the three Indochinese countries and China so as to withdraw all Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, to cease the threat from China, to cease the use of Thai territory as a springboard for carrying out movements to oppose the three Indochinese countries, and to cease using the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer forces to oppose the Kampuchean people.

To accept the partial solution with regard to Thailand and the three Indochinese countries on the basis of guaranteeing equal security between the two sides and setting up a security zone along both sides of the Kampuchean-Thai border. The two sides will agree with each other on the form of mutually agreed-upon international inspection.

While awaiting for reaching the aforementioned overall solution or partial solutions, a specific agreement should be reached on the principle on the relations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries in order to do away with the danger of escalating the current situation into a large-scale conflict and to outline the basis for gradual solution of the immediate or imminent conflicts between the countries in the two groupings or among the countries in this region. The two sides will consider and outline an international forum to guarantee and oversee the mutual outcome. Prolonging the current situation without reaching any overall or partial solution will only widen the differences between the countries in the two groupings and may make the situation blow up out of control, which would be used by China to perpetuate a large-scale war in Southeast Asia.

Facts in the past 5 years show that the people in Southeast Asia now have only one choice -- that is, the path that allows the countries in the two groupings to hold mutual consultations on all problems raised by both sides, aimed at finding resolutions to them on the basis of equality, respect for each other's just interests, and without external interference.

The facts in the past 5 years show that this is the only way which will help reduce the tension, improve the mutual understanding, and lessen the incompatibility between the two groupings, and lead to peace and stability step by step in conformity with the interests of peace and of all countries in this region. Any path other than this will only lead to the state of tension and deadlock, to the escalation of the incompatibility between the countries in the two groupings, and will encourage countries from outside the region to intensify their interference in the affairs of the countries in the region.

Regarding the form of the regional or international conference, the three Indochinese countries are of the view that this matter must be discussed and agreed upon on the principle of equality and mutual control. The three Indochinese countries are ready to hold bilateral consultations and are ready to carry out the negotiations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries. All proposals advanced by each side will become the theme of the dialogue on the principle of equality.



The PRK reiterates its good intention not to allow the question of its participation stand in the way of the negotiations between the countries in the two groupings. The conference agreed to assign Laos and Vietnam to represent the three Indochinese countries to participate in the negotiations and dialogue between the countries in the two groupings.

The conference welcomed the proposal advanced by the foreign minister of Malaysia to hold negotiations and dialogue between the five ASEAN countries with Vietnam and Laos, and declared that it is ready to consider any form of negotiations and dialogue between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries.

The conference noted that more and more ASEAN countries have expressed desire to promote negotiations and dialogue with the Indochinese countries. It once again appealed to the governments of all countries in the world to promote the negotiations and dialogue in Southeast Asia for the sake of peace in this region and the world.

The conference hailed the success of the talks between the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand to resolve the problems concerning the two countries and to turn the Mekong River into a border of peace.

The three Indochinese countries hailed the profound overall assessment and analysis on the cause of the deterioration of the international situation spelled out by Comrade Yuriy Andropov in his 28 September and 24 November 1983 communiques.

The three countries completely support all practical steps and measures adopted by the Soviet Union aimed at consolidating its defense capabilities and ensuring the security of the Soviet people and its allies. The three countries are of the view that all the retaliatory measures adopted by the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and the GDR with approval of the other Warsaw Pact member countries to retaliate against the scheme of the imperialists in trying in every way to gain the upper hand in the military sphere, especially in the nuclear domain, by deploying new medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles in certain Western European countries, are a justified necessity to maintain the nuclear arms balance in Europe and to ensure peace and security for the countries in Europe and the world.

The three Indochinese countries fully support the stand of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member countries adopted at the current Stockholm conference.

Vientiane, 29 January 1984

#### Souban Salitthilat Press Conference

BK300615 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] In the afternoon of 29 January, Comrade Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, held a press conference at Lan Xang Hotel in Vientiane capital to publicize the success of the eighth regular conference of the foreign affairs ministers of the three Indochinese countries -- the LPDR, the PRK, and the SRV -- which concluded in Vientiane at noon on 29 January 1984. Attending the press conference on this occasion were Lao diplomats to various countries and a large number of correspondents of both domestic and foreign news agencies in Laos.



During the press conference, Comrade Souban Salitthilat gave details on the communique of the eighth regular conference of the Indochinese foreign affairs ministers. He said: The regular conference of the Lao, Kampuchean, and Vietnamese foreign affairs ministers continued for 2 days, and it concluded with a glorious success today. In this eighth regular conference, the three Indochinese foreign affairs ministers reviewed the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples over the past 5 years. We highly appraised the success and victory of the Kampuchean people in the struggle for their revival. Through the success and victory, we can reiterate again that the situation in Kampuchea cannot be reversed and that it has even been vigorously developed and expanded in accordance with the aspiration of the entire Kampuchean people.

Comrade Souban Salitthilat pointed out: Our conference is of the view that the sabotage and subversive policy of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists against the three countries of Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam has been changed in various forms but that there is no change in its true nature. Such practice by the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists will not help ease the tense situation in the region. He stressed: Our stand toward China has been reiterated in order to normalize the relations.

On the United States, Comrade Souban Salitthilat said: Our conference sees that this country has continued to make use of the China card to put pressures on us and that it has not abandoned its efforts to restore its influence and interests in Southeast Asia. At the same time, it has colluded with China in providing an assistance to ASEAN and the Pol Pot group to obstruct the revival of the Kampuchean people and to oppose the three Indochinese countries. He stressed: On humanitarian grounds, we have announced our readiness to consider the issue on the Americans missing during the war in Indochina.

Regarding the settlement of the situation in Southeast Asia, Comrade Souban Salitthilat said: Our conference studied and detailed our proposal by pointing out various specific characteristics of the region and noting overall and partial solution to the issue. There are many possibilities and appropriate means which lead to a settlement of the disagreement between the Indochinese and the ASEAN groupings. Comrade Souban Salitthilat added: Our conference exchanged views on the relations and cooperation among the three parties on the basis of the spirit of the three Indochinese summit conference. The significant one is the enhancement of the fraternal friendship and special solidarity which is aimed at guaranteeing the safeguarding the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of each country and at contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation.

Afterwards, Comrade Souban Salitthilat allowed both the domestic and foreign correspondents to ask questions. He answered clearly all their questions.

#### VNA Reports Delegates Departure

OW291736 Hanoi VNA in English 1649 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 29 -- Hun Sen and Nguyen Co Thach, foreign ministers of Kampuchea and Vietnam respectively, left Vientiane this afternoon after attending the Eighth Conference of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers. Present at a farewell ceremony held at Lansang Hotel were Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut, and other high ranking officials of the Lao Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Kampuchean and Vietnamese guests were seen off at Wattai Airport by Souban Salitthilat and Soulivong Phasithidet, Lao vice-ministers for foreign affairs; and others. The Kampuchean and Vietnamese ambassadors to Laos also present on these occasion.

REPORTAGE ON KAMPUCHEA BORDER SITUATION

## Phichit Kunlawanit Comments

BK271253 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 26 Jan 84

[Text] Reporting on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border, deputy commander of the 1st Army Region, Major General Phichit Kunlawanit, noted that activities mostly took place inside Kampuchea and that forces of the tripartite coalition went on the offensive against enemy strongholds. He said Vietnam had dispatched another regiment to Pailin and a number of reservists to Battambang under a rotation plan.

Maj Gen Phichit said measures had been taken to assure safety for the border people. Bunkers and shelters have been built along the border to give protection to the people in case of shells falling into Thailand. He said Vietnam has built strategic ditches along the Thai-Kampuchean border from north to south usually about 3 to 4 km from the Thai border, but in some areas 10 km deep inside Kampuchea.

## Army Maneuvers Held

BK290245 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jan 84 p 20

[Text] Prachin Buri -- Invasion-simulated maneuvers were held yesterday near the Thai-Kampuchean border in Ta Phraya District here, to test the readiness of the Eastern Force Division (EFD) and local residents. Deputy First Army Region commander Maj-Gen Phichit Boranawanit, who observed the manoeuvres, said they were meant to familiarise the people with what to do if an invasion took place. These include immediate action to repulse the attack, evacuation of civilians from danger areas and activating an early warning system. Maj-Gen Phichit, who is also EFD commander, said the manoeuvres would help people from being caught off-guard.

Two more similar manoeuvres will be held before the end of January in Aranyaprathet and Watthana Nakhon districts.

Yesterday's practice began at 10 a.m. at Ban Sa-ngair, about 20 kilometres north of Ta Phraya, involving about 300 soldiers, civilians, artillery and air patrol units. Several M41 tanks, M-113 armoured personnel carriers and V150 armoured vehicles were used, as well as gas masks in the event of a chemical attack.

Accompanying Maj-Gen Phichit were Region 1 Border Patrol Police commander Pol Maj-Gen Chusak Khemthong and other ranking armed forces and police officers. Sounds of fighting between Khmer guerrillas and the Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin troops were heard across the border at about 11.30 a.m. as Maj-Gen Phichit's group was leaving the practice ground. The fighting reportedly took place at the guerrillas' Ampil camp, about seven kilometres northeast of the border. No other details were given.

KING TO GRANT AUDIENCE TO SIHANOUK IN CHIANG MAI

BK290213 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Jan 84 p 1

[Excerpt] President of the Kampuchean Coalition Government, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and his wife, Princess Monique, will be granted an audience with their majesties the King and Queen at Phu Phing Palace, Chiang Mai, next Wednesday. An informed source reported that Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila will accompany Prince Sihanouk to Phu Phing Palace from the government guest house at Laem Taen, Chon Buri, where the Kampuchean resistance leader has been staying since his arrival in Thailand on January 20 for a two-week unofficial visit.

Prince Sihanouk is also scheduled to hold talks with Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House on Thursday. Following the meeting, Gen Prem will host a luncheon for Prince Sihanouk.

On Thursday evening at the Foreign Ministry, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi will host a dinner party for the prince which is expected to be attended by ambassadors of the ASEAN nations.

A news conference has also been tentatively planned by the prince for next Friday, two days before he leaves for Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia.

Prince Sihanouk on Friday held talks at the Lam Taen guest house with the ambassadors of Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines and a senior Singapore Embassy official.

#### HANOI REPORT ON INDOCHINA PROPOSALS DISCUSSED

BK300222 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Jan 84 p 5

[Text] Foreign ministers of the three Indochinese states yesterday wound up their two-day meeting in Vientiane and proposed that Vietnam and Laos negotiate with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on behalf of the three countries to resolve regional conflicts, Radio Hanoi reported.

The radio broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, quoted the joint communique of the meeting as saying that, to remove an obstacle to dialogue with ASEAN, the meeting assigned Vietnam and Laos to negotiate on behalf of the three states.

The meeting also accepted a proposal by Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Shafie who had proposed that "five-plus-two" meeting should be held without the participation of the Phnom Penh regime which the five-member non-communist regional grouping has refused to recognize.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said after the meeting that the two-day forum did not set the date for the next withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Thach said the next round of military pullout would take place at an "opportune time".

A senior ASEAN official described as a "new element" the decision to assign Vietnam and Laos to negotiate on behalf of the three states in his immediate response to the outcome of the meeting. However, he said there was still not substantial evidence that Vietnam was now serious to reach a political solution, although the new decision might indicate that the Vietnamese have started to be worried about the current deadlock over the Kampuchean issue.

"The Vietnamese might be looking into the future and have started to realize that they could not solely rely on a military solution," he commented. He said that the outcome of the meeting, coupled with Vietnamese Pham Van Dong's pledge last week that Vietnamese troops would not cross the Thai-Kampuchean frontier in the dry season, could be interpreted into two scenarios.

The first scenario is that Hanoi might be convinced of its loss during the political battle at the last UN General Assembly and think that to compensate with the loss, they should try to hold talks with ASEAN to gain political results for them. The scenario envisages the possibility that Vietnam might not launch the offensive in this year's dry season.



Thai authorities initially thought that Vietnam might step up military activities against Khmer resistance guerrillas in this dry season to compensate with their political loss. However, the senior official said that having launched the "peace offensive", Vietnam would have justifications to launch the military offensive a couple of months later if no political progress was seen from the peace offensive. In any case, he said, the new Vietnamese stance showed that Hanoi was facing growing difficulties on the Kampuchean issue.

#### NONG KHAI GOVERNOR ON COOPERATION WITH LAOS

BK291222 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Sakda Ophong, governor of Nong Khai Province, has given details of progress in the cooperation between Thai and Lao technicians implementing projects along the Mekong River in Nong Khai Province. The Nong Khai provincial administration earlier organized a meeting between Thai and Lao technical officials during which they agreed to jointly carry out various development programs along the Mekong River in 1984.

A hydrographic survey was conducted by technicians of the two countries and completed on 31 December 1983 to study the flow and amount of water in the river. Data obtained from the survey was used during sand dredging operations along the route of ferry boats plying between Nong Khai Province and Thanaleng of Laos. The operation began on 17 January. Technicians of the two countries measured the river's flow rate four times in the past and will continue to do so to facilitate the transportation of goods between Thailand and Laos. The governor said that this cooperation scheme also helps create good understanding between the two countries.

#### NATION VIEWS HAWKE'S UPCOMING EAST ASIA TRIP

BK280200 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Hawke Has Also To Learn Very Much About Asia"]

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke leaves tomorrow on an 18-day tour of East Asian countries which, from Australia's point of view, should be considered very important. He will be visiting Japan, China, South Korea, Malaysia and Singapore and will also make a brief stopover in Hong Kong. When the Labor government of Australia took over the reins of the country, it became very interested in Asia. The previous governments, almost from the end of World War II, began to loosen the apron strings which attached them to the West and, looking at the country's geographical position, began to take more interest in Asia. But all of them let the Asian countries take the initiative.

The present government reversed this trend and wanted to play a more active role in Asia and quickly ran into trouble with ASEAN because of its anxiety to settle the Kampuchean problem, which is five years old. The mini-confrontation between Australia and ASEAN was, however, resolved successfully. One writer has described the upcoming tour of Hawke as Australia's "determination to project itself as an important regional political and economic power." This assessment cannot be correct because there are Japan, China and the ASEAN bloc of six nations, let alone the Asian part of the Soviet Union.

But there must be no misunderstanding of Australia. In the various diplomatic forays which the Hawke government has made and will be making in Asia, there is a lot of goodwill -- possibly a little too much. But in last year's problem with ASEAN, it was the lack of understanding of Southeast Asia that caused the problem and not any lack of goodwill. In the present trip which Hawke is undertaking, we hope that he has done sufficient homework to understand the various complicated problems.



One of them rises where Japan is concerned and that is purely economic. Australia is a resources-rich country while Japan is an impoverished country where national resources are concerned and so the partnership between the two was considered both natural and automatic. It has been so for several years, but many changes have taken place in Japan. Japan is diversifying her acquisition of natural resources and she is also being buffeted from all sides because of the high favourable balance of trade which she enjoys with most countries of the world -- the pressure on Japan is greatest from the United States.

Under these circumstances, Japan will not be able to continue importing from Australia as much as she has been doing. The question of Australia supplying coal and various kinds of ore, including uranium, will run into difficulties when negotiations are started on trade between Hawke and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. When Hawke goes to China, he will face a different kind of problem. The relations between China and Australia have always been friendly and Hawke's visit can cement it further. However, if Hawke mentions the problem of Cambodia and of giving aid to Vietnam to woo it away from the Soviet Union -- as his Foreign Minister Bill Hayden did in Bangkok last year -- then he is likely to invite Beijing's suspicions.

The easiest part of his trip will be to South Korea, Malaysia and Singapore. Australia has roundly condemned the Soviet shooting down of a KAL airliner and also the Rangoon blast and so Hawke would be welcomed as a good friend. Trade-wise, the two countries have no problem. In Malaysia and Singapore -- now that the political hatchet has been buried -- the discussions are likely, to centre on the Five Power Defence Agreement. Australia has withdrawn one fighter squadron from its air base in Butterworth and it is not yet clear whether this is periodic rotation or not. Hawke, we are sure, will be able to clarify this to both Prime Ministers Mohamed Mahathir and Lee Kuan Yew.

It will be extremely profitable to Australia if Hawke undertakes this tour with the prime intention of learning about Asia and understanding its various problems.

NHAN DAN ON REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

BK291030 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Jan 84

["Article" in "recent issue" of NHAN DAN: "Warmonger's Hypocrisy"]

[Text] On the night of 25 January, President Reagan delivered before both houses of the U.S. Congress an address of over 5,000 words. The master of the White House tried to paint a bright picture of the United States at the end of his 3d year in office and embellish the U.S. foreign policy -- two thorny issues on which he had to use a goodly number of euphemisms in order to cope with public criticism.

First, Reagan said that following a long recession, the U.S. socioeconomic situation is greatly improving and will continue to improve, and that the United States can now be proud of the best economic recovery in many decades. However, many Americans have disagreed with Reagan's optimistic assessment. Representative Julian Dixon, chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, made a stern general comment: The presidential address did not refer to the key problem facing us: the growth of poverty in the United States. Meanwhile, Jesse Jackson, a presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, said ironically: In his address, Reagan pledged to send scientists into space more strongly than he pledged to help the poor keep their places on earth. Also, the Democratic Party has charged Reagan with evading responsibility for the huge federal budget deficit amounting to \$200 billion annually caused by his policy, a policy that benefits the rich rather than the poor.

The U.S. President's State of the Union address at the beginning of the new year neither brought anything new to the American people nor could it convince them that the current situation of the United States is as fine as Reagan claimed it to be. The promises and commitments made by Reagan upon entering the White House -- namely, to bring about an economic miracle for the United States, to balance the federal budget, and to clear all state debts in 1984 -- have been unfulfilled.

Apart from failing to erase the black stains in the U.S. socioeconomic picture in his new year address, Reagan also made nobody feel at ease and satisfied when he presented U.S. foreign policy. Here, one could see President Reagan utilizing all his talent in performing the magic of turning from a hawk into a dove. He invented the new trick of sending an appeal for peace to the Soviet people and made countless fine statements about peace, saying that we must preserve our civilization in this modern age and that we must never allow a nuclear war to break out. How could Reagan -- who has accelerated the arms race; given the green light to the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe; invaded Grenada; brazenly intervened and committed bloody crimes in Central America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, and Africa; and intensified military alliance and cooperation with the Japanese, South Korean, and Chinese reactionaries -- turn into such a progressive, gentle, and revolutionary U.S. president within only a few minutes?

Reagan need neither teach the Soviet people a lesson in peace nor convince the Soviet Government of the benefit and rationality of peaceful negotiations. This is because the Soviet Union's line, policy, will, and desire for peace have been obvious and an unswerving principle over the past 60 years of its existence. The Reagan administration has never responded to, nor has it ever shown a constructive and serious attitude toward, the countless initiatives persistently put forward by the Soviet Union over the past few years, especially the important statements made in recent months by President Andropov. Even in his 25 January address, Reagan said nothing in response to the extremely reasonable and rational peace proposals of the Soviet Union, nor did he advance any proposal that might contribute to repelling the danger of nuclear war and waging world tension. All his statements about peace and negotiations are empty, demagogic, and hypocritical.

We must watch the actual deeds of the U.S. imperialists rather than listen to their words in order to learn whether they really want peace. Reagan's craftiness reached a high level of repugnance and flagrancy when he acted out the role of a peace fighter giving sermons on peace. In the face of the indignation and dissatisfaction over Reagan's militarist and warlike policy and the rising movement for the defense of peace of the peoples in Europe and the rest of the world, including the American people, Reagan tried to soothe public opinion and hand responsibility over to the Soviet Union. More dangerous still, however, is that Reagan used deceitful words for peace to cover up his entire scheme of accelerating the arms race and proceeding with the deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe in an attempt to regain strategic military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community, tip the balance of power to the sole advantage of the United States, and continue the policy of negotiating with the Soviet Union from a position of strength, threats, and pressure. Therefore, in spite of his reference to talks and negotiations, Reagan has actually undermined talks and negotiations.

If the Reagan administration seriously intends to negotiate, it must respond to the constructive proposals and peace initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union; the settlement of these issues through negotiations will surely make the world situation healthy. The statement by Comrade Andropov published by PRAVDA on 25 January displayed the Soviet Union's constructive attitude and good will for peace which are aimed at defending peace and the right to live of mankind, and which reflect a lofty sense of responsibility and a pure motive -- all for peace and for mankind's happiness. Comrade Andropov's statement also clearly indicated the unswerving principled position of the Soviet Union and the socialist community that there will be peace and talks only if the United States really wants to. On the other hand, if the United States nurtures the ambition of regaining strategic military superiority which it will never be able to achieve, stubbornly continues the arms race, causes tension, and prepares for a nuclear war, the Soviet Union, the socialist community, and all mankind will have the necessary material and moral strength to counter it in order to protect the civilization and life of all nations on earth. This is a reality and a new possibility, a new characteristic of the present era.

Confident of their strength, the nations will surely be able to defend peace; they have the right to wait for the Reagan administration to adopt a more realistic attitude on this matter.

#### HANOI RADIO CITES PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS

OW281511 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] With the imminent arrival of the Spring Festival, a traditional festival for both Vietnam and China, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese side on 5 January, proposing that both sides cease hostile armed activities along their border from 30 January to 9 February so that their border inhabitants can celebrate the Spring Festival safely and happily. This conforms to the feelings and wishes of the peoples of both Vietnam and China. It will help ease the tense atmosphere along the Vietnamese-Chinese border and provide a favorable condition for solving the still-existing issues in the relations between the two countries.

However, the Chinese side rejected Vietnam's sincere proposal. What is more, during the past few days, it continued to send its Armed Forces to commit a number of armed provocations and intrusions along the Vietnamese border. On 11 January the Chinese troops illegally occupied a peak in Ha Tuyen and fired at Lao Chai Village, Vi Xuyen District, preventing local people from going out to work in their farms. On 6 January a group of Chinese soldiers crossed the border and intruded into the (Quang Kim) area in Bat Xat District, Hoang Lien Son Province. They opened fire at a patrol team of the Vietnamese border defense forces, killing one.



TAP CHI CONG SAN ON TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRY, TRADE

BK261430 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Nov 83 pp 1-7

[Editorial: "Step up the Socialist Transformation of Private Industry and Trade" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Since the total liberation of the south, our party has led our people in making efforts and achieving great successes in national construction and defense.

Among these successes have been the **IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS** in the socialist transformation of private industry and trade. The state has directly controlled and managed the key economic sectors and important economic establishments. It has monopolized foreign trade, nationalized private banks, monopolized the issuance of currency, unified the management of vital commodities, abolished the comprador bourgeoisie's economy, punished dishonest big traders, transformed an important section of private capitalist industry and trade, incorporated a section of small industry and handicrafts into low-to-higher-level collective production organizations, and organized, transformed, and used a section of small traders. It was on this basis that the socialist economic system has been gradually built and consolidated and has gained the upper hand in the national economy and that socialist production relations have been established, initially paving the way for the productive forces to develop.

These successes were due mainly to the correctness of the party's general line and economic line as well as the party's and state's positions and policies concerning the socialist transformation of private industry and trade; to the many efforts of the party and administrative committees at all levels in exercising leadership and guidance; to the active implementation by large masses of party cadres and members and workers; and to the warm support of the working people.

However, aside from these achievements, there have also been a number of shortcomings in the socialist transformation of private industry and trade. These are:

**FIRST**, transformation has not yet been linked with building; building has not been regarded as the main objective; emphasis has been laid on abolition of the system of private ownership of the means of production while due importance has not been attached to building and consolidating new production relations and to building, consolidating, and developing the state and collective economic forces so as, on this basis, to promote production and broaden distribution and circulation according to plan and under state management.

**SECOND**, the right to collective mastery of factory workers and other laborers has not yet been vigorously brought in to play in transformation and building work, in the management of already transformed enterprises, and in educating and transforming the bourgeois into laborers.

**THIRD**, we have not yet firmly grasped the characteristics of the southern private industry and trade so as to creatively apply the party's and government's lines and policies and to devise appropriate steps, forms, and methods of transformation. We have at times been impatient, wanting to expedite transformation while the necessary conditions, especially cadres, have not been carefully made ready and economic-technical plans have not been satisfactorily prepared.



FOURTH, we have not yet linked the transformation of industry and trade with the transformation of agriculture. In transformation work, we have not closely combined the three revolutions and three kinds of measures -- economic, educational, and administrative.

FIFTH, there has been a lack of continuity in our guidance of the socialist transformation of private industry and trade. From 1979, we neglected the task of transforming private industry and trade and market management for some time, allowing the bourgeoisie to resurrect and develop both in the south and the north (especially the Hoa bourgeois in the south), the spontaneous capitalist forces to operate freely, and the enemy to take advantage of these shortcomings to oppose and sabotage us in many fields, thereby upsetting socioeconomic order.

The reason why there were shortcomings in the transformation of private industry and trade was because the party's general line and economic line were not thoroughly understood, because the dictatorship of the proletariat was not firmly maintained, and because some places sometimes still had a vague perception of the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads, of the struggle between us and the enemy, and of the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism. It was also because of the failure to fully understand the close connection between production relations and production forces, the task of building a unified socialist economic system nationwide, the five economic elements, the combining of plans with the market, and the struggle against both of the following tendencies in economic activities: The tendency toward liberalism, departmentalism, disorganization, and indiscipline and that toward bureaucratism, subsidization, conservatism, and sluggishness.

These shortcomings have limited the results of the transformation of private industry and trade. We should take them as lessons to gain more experience for further socialist transformation work in the future.

The socialist transformation of private industry and trade should be continued and stepped up to take our entire country to socialism. This task has become all the more urgent since, in recent years, the bourgeoisie has reared its head again and operated in many forms. The bourgeois still keep large amounts of gold, money, and merchandise, enriching themselves through speculation, smuggling, making and dealing in faked goods, grossly inflating prices, and tax evasion. Using many tricks, they have struggled against various state economic organizations and economic management organs to maintain and develop the capitalist mode of production. They have established contact with the vast system of small traders and small producers and used it as an elaborate network of agents in the purchase and consumption of goods. They have even managed to obtain state-owned supplies and goods through a number of degenerate and deviant elements among state cadres and employees. They have also continued to maintain and develop a channel for traffic with foreign countries. If the socialist transformation of private industry and trade is not stepped up and if the bourgeoisie is not done away with, socialism cannot be successfully built.

Our country is in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism, the economy is still composed of several elements, and the struggle between the two paths to settle the question "which one will prevail" is proceeding in a fierce and complex manner. In the current situation, the task of continuing the socialist transformation of private industry and trade has become even more exceptionally important.

To carry out socialist transformation is precisely to implement an important part of the general line and economic line set forth by the party's fourth and fifth congresses for the purposes of building a system of socialist collective mastery, a system of large-scale socialist production, a new culture, and a new type of socialist man; abolishing the system of exploitation of man by man; doing away with poverty and backwardness; and turning Vietnam into an independent, unified, and socialist country with a modern industrial-agricultural economy, advanced culture and science and technology, strong national defense, and a civilized and happy life for its people. To satisfactorily carry out socialist transformation is to make an important contribution to the struggle of the entire party, entire Armed Forces, and entire people in foiling the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionary forces, in strengthening national defense, and in maintaining political security and social order and safety.

In the current task of socialist transformation, as far as private industry and trade are concerned, we must primarily step up socialist transformation in the south while continuing to transform the newly formed bourgeoisie and the petty merchants who are increasing in the north due to our recent lapses in management. We must also consolidate and perfect socialist production relations throughout the country. To perform this task is also to carry out close coordination and mutual assistance among Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in socialist transformation and construction and in the struggle against the schemes and acts of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces.

In the process of carrying out the socialist transformation of private industry and trade, we must firmly grasp the party's basic viewpoints.

WE MUST COMBINE TRANSFORMATION WITH BUILDING WHILE REGARDING BUILDING AS THE MAIN EFFORTS. The most distinctive characteristic of our country is that it is advancing from an economy with predominantly small-scale production directly to socialism, bypassing the period of capitalist development. For this reason, we must consciously and satisfactorily apply the law of production relations in such a way as to suit the level of development of the production forces. Due to this characteristic, when carrying out socialist transformation in our country we must not only settle the question of ownership but also arrange and organize the building of the economy. We must build both new production relations and new production forces, simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, reorganize the entire national economy, industrialize the country step by step, advance small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, build an industrial-agricultural economic structure, and build a unified socialist economic system throughout the country.

We must clearly see the dialectical relationship between transformation and building and closely combine transformation with building while regarding building as the main effort. While carrying out transformation, we are already engaged in building. Simultaneously with transformation, we must build new production relations, including ownership, distribution, and management, in which the building of the system of socialist ownership plays a decisive role. At the same time, we must reorganize production and business operations nationwide and in each economic-technical sector and each locality. We must build and perfect the socialist economic management system, of which plans must be regarded as the center and in which plans must be combined with socialist economic accounting and business.

We must achieve the abolition of capitalist production relations, establish socialist production relations throughout the country, do away with the system of exploitation of man by man, and change the status of workers and laborers from that of exploited hired hands into that of workmen who are collective masters of society and factories. We must transform the bourgeois into laborers.

The abolition of capitalist production relations must be closely linked with the socialist transformation of small producers and petty merchants. Small producers of goods are both laborers and proprietors. Owing to their labor, they can easily accept the socialist path and advance together with the working class to socialism. On the other hand, due to private ownership, the economy of small-scale goods production constantly and spontaneously gives rise to capitalism or serves as its breeding ground. As Lenin put it, "small-scale production GIVES BIRTH to capitalism and the bourgeoisie every day, every hour." (footnote) (V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Progress Publishing House, 1978, Vol 41, p 7)

In order to earn more income, the bourgeoisie has tried to win over and use small producers and small traders for their business purposes. In transformation, the state is resorting to various measures aimed at severing the trade relations between the bourgeoisie and small producers and small traders; advancing small producers toward socialism through collectivization efforts; and rearranging, transforming, and shifting the bulk of small traders to production. Therefore, the transformation of private capitalist industry and trade must accompany the transformation of private capitalist industry and trade must accompany the transformation of the economy of the small-scale production of goods, and the transformation of the bourgeoisie must be linked with the transformation of small producers and small traders.

COMBINE INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION AND CONSTRUCTION WITH AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION AND CONSTRUCTION; LINK TRANSFORMATION AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION WITH THOSE IN THE FIELD OF DISTRIBUTION AND CIRCULATION.

If industry is transformed and built up while agriculture is left behind, the economy will become imbalanced. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out industrial transformation and construction in conjunction with agricultural transformation and development efforts in order to ensure that industry will play a leading role in the national economy and that agriculture will serve as a foundation for industrial development. We must closely combine industrial transformation and construction with efforts to carry out agricultural transformation and construction if the combination of industry and agriculture is to be achieved right from the beginning in order to create an agro-industrial structure for each district, each province, each city, and for the entire country.

Moreover, production, distribution, and circulation are the work links of the process of reproduction in society. Although production is a key and decisive factor, it is heavily affected by distribution and circulation. If the distribution of the total volume of social products and the national income is irrational and if the value of goods is not smoothly ensured as a result of interruptions, production will not be able to develop and there will be economic recession. Satisfactorily building the socialist trade sector will greatly affect the promotion of increased production. Therefore, it is necessary to CLOSELY COMBINE TRANSFORMATION AND CONSTRUCTION EFFORTS IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION WITH TRANSFORMATION AND CONSTRUCTION EFFORTS IN THE FIELDS OF DISTRIBUTION AND CIRCULATION.

Simultaneously, IT IS NECESSARY TO DEVELOP THE SOCIALIST COLLECTIVE MASTERY of the laboring people, perfect the party organizations at various production and business establishments, BUILD THE PARTY INTO A LEADING NUCLEUS in various enterprises, build the administration at various levels -- especially the administration at various city wards, villages, precincts, and districts -- into a steadfast one, build and intensify the activities of various mass organizations, and select and appoint outstanding citizens to key positions in conjunction with efforts to intensify the training and additional training of managerial cadres.

The party and the administration at all levels -- especially those at various enterprises and at the city ward, village, precinct, and district levels -- must consider shaping appropriate and concrete management forms, enabling the masses to truly develop their collective mastery in production and distribution and in the organization of the material and cultural life at the grassroots level.



It is necessary to firmly grasp THE PARTY'S CONCEPT OF THE FIVE ECONOMIC COMPONENTS IN THE SOUTH DURING THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD.

For a certain period during the transition to socialism, there will continue to exist in the south five economic components -- state-run, collectively-run, state-run capitalist, privately-run capitalist, and privately-run.

Our party has issued many resolutions specifying its concept of these economic components. On the path toward socialism, these five economic components remain constantly active and develop in the following direction:

The state-run and the collectively-run economic components are more and more consolidated and developed with the state-run economic component -- which plays a leading role in the national economy -- becoming increasingly steadfast. The privately-run capitalist component shrinks more and more and eventually is eradicated. The privately-run economic component is, for the most part, reorganized and gradually transformed into the collectively-run component. This is the inevitable result of the struggle to settle once and for all the question of "who will defeat whom" between socialism and capitalism. This is also the evolutionary pattern of various economic components during the transitional period to socialism.

We must firmly grasp the above conception so as to strive to transform the old system of production relations and build the new system of production relations actively, constantly, and firmly. It is necessary to prevent and overcome the rightist, wait-and-see, and indecisive tendencies and, at the same time, do away with subjectivism and hastiness in doing transformation work.

In order to step up socialist transformation in private industry and trade, we must continue to scrupulously carry out various transformation policies already put into effect by the party and the government. In implementation, we must clearly distinguish industry from trade and the bourgeoisie from small proprietors, small producers, and small traders.

As for privately-run capitalist industry, the state adopts a general policy of restricting and then eradicating it while exploiting its positive aspects beneficial to the welfare of the public, gradually transforming economic establishments owned by the bourgeoisie into state-run enterprises, joint state-private enterprises, or cooperative enterprises, and educating and transforming the bourgeois into the laboring people.

With regard to ARTISAN AND HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES run by small producers, the transformation policy calls for educating and gradually motivating these small producers to join collective business organizations of an appropriate scale -- from simple to complex -- and on the principle of voluntariness, mutual benefit, and democratic management.

In the EXPORT AND IMPORT BUSINESS, it is necessary to strictly observe the principles of foreign trade being monopolized by the state, the export and import policy being put under unified state management, and all the key exports and imports and the bulk of foreign currency earned being brought under the control of the central government; to muster all the latent potentials and capacities of the grassroots-level organizations and create conditions for various establishments to participate in the manufacture of export-oriented goods; and to strictly economize on domestic consumption to increase exports and serve the industrialization of the country.

Regarding THE CIRCULATION OF GOODS IN THE COUNTRY, it is necessary to strive to consolidate and develop the state-run trade sector and the cooperativized trade sector and to positively do away with the bourgeoisie in the trade business.



Concerning petty traders, depending on each branch of trade, the state will rearrange them and transform them with the use of appropriate forms. It will employ a number of small traders as purchase and retail sales agents and permit a number of petty traders to do their business under state control and management. It will employ a number of professional small traders for the socialist trade network and gradually shift part of the nonessential personnel from circulation to production and service work.

It is necessary to punish speculators, smugglers, people guilty of making and trading in counterfeit goods and those guilty of tax fraud and tax evasion and, at the same time, to strictly deal with degenerate and deviate elements in state organs who are guilty of corruption, theft, illegal dealings, and bribery. Specific attention must be paid to fighting smuggling activities along the border and at sea in conjunction with efforts to struggle against all the enemy's schemes and tricks aimed at sabotaging our economy.

Carrying out socialist transformation in private industry and trade amounts to implementing one of the important tasks of the party and the state designed to assure success for the socialist revolution and for socialist construction. As this transformation task is being carried out in a difficult and complex socioeconomic situation, it requires closer leadership from the party and positive, constant, and firm guidance from the administration at all levels.

We must regularly educate party cadres and members and make them fully aware of the party's fundamental viewpoints. We must uphold a sense of responsibility among party cadres and members in scrupulously complying with state law and regulations on the management of industry and trade and in satisfactorily implementing the party's lines and policies on transformation. Through transformation, we must train party members on the thinking and the viewpoint of the working class, enhance the fighting strength of leadership skills of various party organizations at the grassroots level, improve the managerial efficiency of state machinery at all levels, and uphold the role of mass organizations in the motivation of the masses. We must resolutely take disciplinary measures devised by the party and the state against those party cadres and members who are guilty of exploitation, of failure to observe the policy of socialist transformation, or of creating difficulties in the implementation of socialist transformation.

Led by the related party organizations, all state organs, mass organizations, and the Armed Forces must actively participate in carrying out this task by scrupulously implementing all the resolutions and policies of the party and the state on transformation while heightening their revolution vigilance against the enemy's schemes and tricks and resolving to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

The heads of various sectors at the central level and the chairmen of the people's committees at all levels must provide guidance for transformation work of their respective sectors and within their localities, without belittling this work or leaving it for their subordinate cadres to do.

Responsible organs at the central level, ministries, general departments, provinces, cities, precincts, and districts must strengthen and perfect all the elements in charge of transformation work in their sectors and localities, satisfactorily prepare plans for the implementation of transformation work, and positively and urgently train a contingent of competent managerial cadres with good qualities capable of assuming transformation work and handling the operations of various establishments during the post-transformation period.

Socialist transformation vis-a-vis private industry and trade is a rigorous class struggle of socialism against capitalism now taking place in the initial stage of the transitional period. Led by the party Central Committee and managed by the government, we must firmly grasp proletarian dictatorship, develop the combined and uniform strength of various economic, mass education and motivation, organizational, and administrative measures, draw on experiences from past transformation activities, overcome shortcomings, develop those achievements gained, and continue to step up transformation activities to satisfactorily complete socialist transformation in private industry and trade as scheduled, thereby contributing to successfully implementing the resolution of the fifth party congress.

VNA REPORTS LE DUAN'S VISIT TO PHU KHANH

OW271143 Hanoi VNA in English 0803 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 26 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, recently visited the central coastal province of Phu Khanh on the occasion of the traditional lunar new year festival. The party leader inquired about the province's achievements in economic and cultural transformation and development as well as its socio-economic orientation and objectives in 1984-85, and visited a number of economic and cultural establishments.

Le Duan commended Phu Khanh for achieving or crossing many socio-economic targets while firmly maintaining public security and performing well the national defence duty as required in the 1983 plan. He said, however, that all that Phu Khanh as well as the other localities had achieved was but an initial step in the long and very difficult and complex cause of socialist construction and national defence.

Le Duan continued: "Last year, Phu Khanh made important progress in the production of rice and other food crops. The whole province harvested seven tons paddy per hectare per year on average, and a number of localities reached eight, and even ten tons. Most of Phu Khanh's natural area is covered by forests of forest land. It is necessary to continue in a planned way the re-distribution of the provincial work force and population between these areas and the plains, and the best measures should include the sending of members of agricultural cooperatives to the uplands and the transfer of the management of forests and forest land by the state to co-operative members.

"Highland economic development does not merely mean food production. It mainly covers afforestation, industrial crop cultivation and animal husbandry with a view to creating big and important sources of raw materials for the processing industry and goods for export. It is also necessary to best tend and rare-green bare hills and open lands along the line of combining forestry and agriculture while effectively preventing wild fire and wanton tree felling to protect the environment. [sentence as received]

"Phu Khanh also needs to comprehensively develop economy and firmly consolidate security in the coastal areas and offshore islands. The development of provincial industries should be geared to the combined development of agriculture, forestry and fishery. We are trying by all means to rapidly increase our export turn-over and reduce the imbalance between imports and exports. With its considerable potentials, Phu Khanh should contribute to this effort by creating more and more sources of valuable and abundant export goods."

MINISTER MOKHTAR HAILS REAGAN'S 26 JAN SPEECH

BK271425 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has described as important President Reagan's speech yesterday to the American people. The President pointed out that nuclear war cannot be won and therefore should not be waged. Minister Mokhtar made his remarks to newsmen at the Halim Perdanakusuma Airport this evening on his return from New York. President Reagan's comment, according to the minister, differed from what he stated some years ago -- that nuclear war could be won and waged on a limited basis. This has relieved the tension which seized the world about nuclear war.

On the Islamic Conference Organization -- OIC -- summit in Casablanca, Morocco, Minister Mokhtar said the most significant achievement was the readmission of Egypt into the organization. The readmission of Egypt, according to the minister, should be viewed in the ICO context and should not be linked with Egypt's involvement in the Camp David Accords with Israel.

After attending the ICO summit in Casablanca 16-18 January, Minister Mokhtar went to New York for a week.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH RWANDA -- Indonesia and Rwanda have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassador level without resident ambassadors. The agreement came into force yesterday when it was simultaneously announced in a joint communique in Jakarta and Kigali. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 17 Jan 84 BK]

CHILEAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE -- Parliament Speaker and People's Consultative Assembly Chairman Amir Makhmud expressed his appreciation for Chile's support to the Indonesian struggle for East Timor at international forums. He said this when receiving outgoing Chilean Ambassador Enrique Carvallo. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 16 Jan 84 BK]

JAN-SEP EXPORT REVENUES -- According to the Bank of Indonesia, from January to September 1983 Indonesia exported \$14.158 billion worth of oil, liquefied natural gas, and nonoil and nongas commodities -- about 3.38 percent lower than during the corresponding period in 1982. The bank attributed the decrease to the drop in oil prices on the international market and the world economic recession [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 17 Jan 84 BK]

ADB FINANCIAL AID -- Jakarta (OPECNA): The Manila-based Asian Development Bank (ADB) will extend U.S. \$135 million in financial assistance to meet the foreign exchange cost of a 317 million [currency unspecified] power development program in Indonesia. Under the program the Indonesian state electricity company (PLN) will develop 29 Mw hydropower plants in East Java, 16 Mw in South Sumatera and 200 Mw in West Sumatera. The ADB assistance will also be used to finance consulting services for a feasibility study of the 55 Mw Dieng geothermal project in Central Java. Other projects to be financed under the ADB assistance include improving power supplies for about 80,000 existing consumers and providing electricity to about 189,000 new clients in North Sumatera and Bali by 1988. The ADB assistance comprises a technical grant and a loan, repayable over 20 years, including a four-year grace period. [Text] [Jakarta JAKARTA POST in English 11 Jan 84 p 7 BK]



MALAYSIAMAHATHIR TERMS CURRENT OVERSEAS TOUR 'SUCCESS'

BK290853 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Tan [title as heard] Sri Dr Mahathir has described his visit to the United States, Canada, France and Switzerland as a success. The visit has enabled Malaysia to establish contacts with leaders of those countries and to make them understand Malaysia's needs. Speaking to newsmen in Davos, Switzerland, the prime minister said the United States and France were informed of how they can help Malaysia in its commodity trade, especially tin and rubber.

On Switzerland, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said some of its industries are similar to Malaysia's, especially in the field of cooperative management. In view of this, the prime minister disclosed that Malaysia has expressed its desire to learn more from the Swiss. Switzerland in turn is willing to provide Malaysia with training to develop its cooperatives.

The prime minister is confident that businessmen and entrepreneurs from the four countries will come to Malaysia soon to strengthen their relations with the local people. This will benefit the country as it will help to increase Malaysia's economic activities.

REPORTAGE ON MAHATHIR'S VISIT TO EUROPE

For Kuala Lumpur radio reports on the visit of Prime Minister Mahathir to France, including a report on his speech made at a banquet hosted by French Prime Minister Mauroy, see the France section of the 24 and 25 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

For Kuala Lumpur reportage on Mahathir's visit to Switzerland, including his talks with Swiss President Schlumpf, see the Switzerland section of the 27 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

LE MONDE ON MALAYSIA'S 'IRANIAN CONNECTION'

PM261427 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jan 84 p 5

[Part II of Patrice de Beer dispatch: "Malaysia in a Growth Crisis II -- Is There Reason To Fear the 'Iranian Connection?'" ]

[Excerpt] Kuala Lumpur -- The NEW STRAITS TIMES recently carried a front-page banner headline: "The Iranian Connection." The next day the government daily returned to the attack by asking, also on the front page: "Are trips to Iran going to be banned?" Imam Khomeyni's regime was accused of manipulating excessively gullible or overambitious Muslims through invitations to seminars at which the Iranian example was held up to them. Now, the Malaysian monarchy, which has been much less discredited than that of the shah, certainly has no intention of suffering the same fate. Although dominated by Muslim Malaysians, the government intends to oppose any propaganda in favor of an Islamic republic or the Iranian Embassy distributing works of Shi'ite theology in a Sunni country. People here say that the prime minister was shocked to be interrupted during a public meeting one day by zealots distributing pictures of the imam.

Of course Iranian Ambassador Dr Muhammad Sadeq, a smiling bearded man, with spectacles, regretted those accusations. He stated that "those who have fabricated these statements will be held responsible for all their consequences," and he regretted the fact that his country is likely to be placed on the same level as Israel and South Africa, by a fraternal Muslim country. However he knew that the newspapers would not have ventured to publish such headlines without consultations at the highest level. Of course it would be impossible to find a minister who would openly call Iran into question, the usual circumlocution being: "a certain Near East country"; but, in private, people talk more freely.

Is Malaysia on the point of being carried away by an Iranian-style Islamic wave? The question seems pointless to somebody who travels the country, even though over the past few years, under the influence of the dakwah (Islamic missionary movements), the number of young girls wearing the chador has increased considerably. Could it be that people are shouting fire to discourage any potential pyromaniac from buying matches? The government has accused members of the pan-Islamic Party of visiting Iran, and supporters were arrested in Saudi Arabia while making their pilgrimage, carrying pro-Iranian subversive literature. But, on the admission of a minister, although some religious teachers, students, and members of the liberal professions, were tempted to resort to armed action, those intentions, which date back 2 years, were not translated into action.

Have the Muslim "extremists" replaced the communists as "enemy number one" in Malaysia? "Previously it was necessary to protect the Malaysians against a foreign Communist threat," an important figure told us. "Today, thanks to another Islamic country, the threat comes from some Malaysians. They are very active and are greatly influencing young people to favor an Islamic republic." "We have problems with Islamic fanatics and extremists," Culture Minister Anwar Ibrahim admitted. "The solution must not be brutal, it can only come through education. This is a problem which will take a great deal of time. If they attack us, we will respond. But, if they merely criticize us, we will reply by discussion. There is no question of applying emergency legislation to them."

#### REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO TEHRAN

For Tehran coverage of Foreign Affairs Minister Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie's 21-23 January visit to Iran, including a report on a joint statement, see the Iran section of the 27 January South Asia DAILY REPORT.

RETURNS INDICATE PLEBISCITE APPROVES AMENDMENTS

## Turnout Estimates Differ

OW271321 Hong Kong AFP in English 1228 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Manila, Jan 27 (AFP) -- Four major constitutional amendments appeared headed for approval today after a national plebiscite marked by what observers consider the lowest voter turnout in an electoral exercise under President Ferdinand Marcos.

The amendments include the restoration of the vice presidency, a revised parliamentary election framework, a new presidential power to grant public lands, and a mandate for an urban land reform and social housing program.

The government said at least 70 percent of the 29 million registered voters cast their ballots in almost 83,000 voting centers, but reports from the Catholic Church-backed radio Veritas and a citizens' election watchdog group placed the figure at around 30-40 percent. Commission on elections (Comelec) chairman Vicente Santiago said he was "optimistic" the turnout would be about 80 percent but announced that official results would only be out in a week's time. Counting began right after the 10-hour plebiscite ended at 5 p.m.

The opposition countered the plebiscite with "protest ballots" and an unorganized boycott call, but voting was generally peaceful, with only isolated cases of violence and snatched ballot boxes reported from the provinces. President Marcos said the boycotters, who claimed voting would only "legitimize" his 18-year-old administration, "should not be counted as Filipinos."

Today's exercise was a prelude to the May election for the 200-seat National Assembly. The charter amendments were passed by the current assembly earlier in the form of resolutions presented to voters today in four questions to be answered "yes" or "no." Unofficial results aired by government television and the church radio station indicated an overwhelming trend in Metro Manila and provincial capitals toward a "yes" vote for all the amendments. Even government critics say the "yes" votes would prevail.

Comelec chairman Mr Santiago predicted a repeat of the 79.8 percent average in the last 10 years, but the head of a volunteer watchdog group said the correct figure should be around 30-40 percent. Jose Conception, a top businessman who heads the National Movement for Free Election (Namfrel), told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "It seems the people (show) tremendous indifference and apathy in the plebiscite issue... probably many of them are just not aware of the issues involved."

The main issue was the restoration of the vice presidency, abolished in September 1972 when President Marcos imposed martial law, which was lifted in January 1981. The vice president would replace a 15-seat executive committee handpicked by Mr Marcos. The second major amendment is the election of national assembly members by provinces, districts or cities, instead of the much larger regions spanning several provinces.

Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos announced that there were two clashes today between government men and guerrillas of the communist New People's Army (NPA) in the large southern island of Mindanao, but it was not clear if they were connected with the plebiscite.



The encounters in Zamboanga del Sur and Davao del Sur Provinces resulted in the deaths of three NPA men, with no government casualties reported, he said, but a village leader and a police captain were killed by the NPA elsewhere in Mindanao. Opposition activities in various other areas were all peaceful.

In Tarlac, home province of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino, some 20,000 businessmen, politicians and sympathizers led by Mr Aquino's younger brother Agapito began a two-day, 145-km (90 miles) walk to the Manila International Airport where Mr Aquino was shot dead last August 21. The "Tarlac to Tarmac" walk, divided into 5-km (3 miles) stretches and followed by a convoy of support vehicles, stops tonight in Bulacan Province just outside Metro Manila, and resumes tomorrow morning.

In the central city of Bacolod some 450 km (281 miles) south of here, some 500 opposition elements held a picnic at the main square to dramatize their boycott of the plebiscite. In Batangas Province, about some 80 km (50 miles) south of here, opposition coalition leader Salvador Laurel wrote "restore the 1935 Constitution" on his ballot, while other opposition members elsewhere also put in what Mr Laurel called "protest ballots."

The 1935 charter giving the Philippines an American-style presidential system -- it was ratified while the country was still a U.S. colony -- was replaced in 1973, shortly after President Marcos imposed martial law, which was lifted in 1981.

#### Victory for Amendments Cited

HK280031 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 27 Jan 84

[Text] Millions of Filipinos yesterday voted overwhelmingly in favor of the proposed constitutional amendments. Despite the boycott campaign waged by some opposition groups, voting was heavy in all parts of the country.

Unofficial reports show that the yes votes prevailed over the no votes even in so-called opposition areas. In Mindanao, partial returns from the provinces of Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Basilan, Sulu, and Tawi-Tawi, and the cities of Zamboanga, Pagadian, and Bicolod confirmed earlier predictions that the proposals would be carried in the voting. It was the same in the Visayas, although in Cebu City the voter turnout was not very heavy. Comelec [Commission on Elections] officials however said that this was to be expected, since there were no candidates to bring out the votes. However in Luzon, particularly in the Ilocos Provinces, the voter turnout was very heavy, and the people voted overwhelmingly in favor of the amendments.

President Marcos said yesterday the third and fourth constitutional amendments [words indistinct] guarantee agrarian and urban reforms. The president discussed the matter with newsmen before emplaning for Laoag City. He motored from Laoag City to Batac where he cast his vote. He was accompanied by Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver, who also voted in another precinct in the same school.

In explaining amendments 3 and 4, President Marcos said they will grant disposable public lands to qualified persons, and make it obligatory on the state to engage in socialized housing. He said these amendments reject mendicancy as encouraged by the welfare states. President Marcos left for Batac after accompanying the first lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos, in voting [words indistinct] high school.

Despite the heavy voting, only a few isolated incidents marred the peaceful conduct of the plebiscite.

The Armed Forces vice chief of staff, Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, said these incidents included the removal of ballot boxes in Zamboanga del Sur and the slaying of a police station commander in Albay. Several persons were killed on an attack on a voting center in Gingoog City and two others in an ambush. Gen Ramos said that in Zamboanga del Sur, one civilian home defense force member was wounded when unidentified armed men attacked a polling place and ran off with nine ballot boxes. The slain police captain was shot seven times by three armed men as he was about to board a jeepney on his way to the police station. He was pronounced dead on arrival at the Albay provincial hospital.

Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago Jr said the poll body is expecting to receive certificates of conduct on the results of the plebiscite from provincial and city boards within 2 to 3 days. He said the result of the plebiscite may be given by the Comelec within the next 6 days. Santiago said about 80 percent of the 20 million registered voters who voted all over the country cast their vote. Describing the turnout as satisfactory, Santiago said this indicated the failure of the boycott movement. The Commission on Elections said the conduct of the plebiscite in the autonomous central Mindanao region had been very successful, with at least 85 percent of the region's 1.3 million registered voters trooping to 4,459 voting places in 5 provinces [words indistinct].

#### Vote Seen as Boycott Defeat

HK280454 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Based on early returns and post-balloting interviews in yesterday's plebiscite, it looks like "yes" to all four proposed constitutional amendments. Comelec [Commission on Elections] Chairman Vicente Santiago estimated the turnout at 70 percent of the estimated 31 million registered voters. However, reports say there were a few places which registered a turnout of only 20 to 40 percent. Santiago said that the low turnout of voters in certain areas was not due to the boycott movement but to other factors like the nonpartisan nature of the plebiscite and the lack of transportation for the voters.

The good turnout of voters yesterday was seen by observers as a complete repudiation by the electorate of the opposition campaign advocating a boycott of the plebiscite. In Metro Manila, a huge turnout of voters was noted, with many polling centers crowded by the electorate toward afternoon. In Zamboanga City, an early morning rain did not stop the voters, and many of them had to cross muddy and flooded roads to cast their ballots. Still, many had to wait for rain to stop, and they came in droves later, the polling precincts creating a fiesta-like atmosphere. A similar situation prevailed in most parts of Bicol, where there was a continuous downpour almost the whole morning, but this did not dampen the fervor of the people to cast their votes.

The Commission on Elections is expected to finish the canvass of plebiscite returns this coming Thursday. Comelec Chairman Santiago said the poll body had required election registrars in all municipalities to deliver all plebiscite returns to the canvassing boards in each of the country's 73 provinces and 60 cities not later than noon today.

Meantime, the Comelec chief said he was impressed by the generally favorable peace and order condition during yesterday's political exercise. He said the poll body received reports of only three isolated incidents.

For his part, Armed Forces Vice Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos said the peace and order in yesterday's national plebiscite was very good except for isolated incidents. He described the incidents as below the normal level of disturbances compared with other previous political exercises in the country. He said the military is doing its best to secure all voting centers throughout the country and the delivery of ballot boxes from the precincts to the boards of canvassers and later to the national headquarters of the commission on elections in Manila, for the final tabulation of votes cast in the balloting.

As this developed, the president is expected to issue the proclamation on the ratification by the people of the constitutional amendments upon receipt of the Comelec's [words indistinct], thus making them a part of the Constitution. The president also allayed fears that the constitutional amendments on the requisition of public land and urban land reform will result in a welfare program. The president said some people have been talking about socialized housing and granting of lands as if the government was going to give them free. He said this is not the policy of the government.

#### Election Groups View Turnout

OW281033 Hong Kong AFP in English 0904 GMT 28 Jan 84

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Jan 28 (AFP) -- Unofficial results today indicated the impending approval of four major amendments in the Philippine Constitution after yesterday's national plebiscite, but the voter turnout remained in question.

Commission on Elections (Comelec) officials said partial results from the country's 13 regions showed a clear trend toward "yes" votes to amendments restoring the vice-presidency and changing the parliamentary election framework. The last two changes -- giving the president additional power to grant public lands, and mandating the government to carry out an urban land reform program -- also appeared certain to be approved but received a substantial number of "no" votes.

Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago maintained his prediction that voter turnout would be about 80 per cent nationwide, although independent reports and a citizens' election watchdog group said the figure was much lower. Industrialist Jose Concepcion, head of the National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today that his earlier estimate of a 30-40 per cent turnout was supported by reports from Namfrel volunteers. There were 29 million registered voters out of a national population of 53 million in 83,000 polling centers all over this archipelago.

Mr Concepcion said that unlike elections, where there were candidates to choose from, there was "no incentive for somebody to go to the polls" in a plebiscite. But the Comelec Chairman Mr Santiago brushed aside Namfrel's figure, saying: "What is their basis? They have no organization all over the country." Mr Santiago said the partial results received by his office today showed that on average, the first two amendments received four "yes" votes to very "no" nationwide. He admitted that "no" vote to questions three and four predominated in the early returns from the Bicol region some 200 km (125 miles) south of Metro Manila, Cebu City in the central islands and southeastern Mindanao Island -- areas where the moderate opposition and insurgents are active.



"But it's not yet complete," Mr Santiago added, saying the official results should be out around next Thursday.

The four proposed constitutional amendments were passed earlier by the National Assembly as resolutions, and presented to voters yesterday in the form of four questions under which they must write "yes" or "no." The first two had been well-discussed for months, but publicity about questions three and four -- whose inclusion was unexpected -- began only a few weeks before the plebiscite. The first two amendments were arrived at after prolonged discussions, and in the case of the vice-presidency, heated debate, within President Ferdinand Marcos' ruling New Society Movement Party (KBL). The vice-presidency was abolished in September 1972 when Mr Marcos imposed martial law, which he lifted in January 1981. Under the amendment, the vice president and a new president would be elected at the end of Mr Marcos' six-year term in 1987, (or if) Mr Marcos dies or leaves office before then.

At present, the presidential successor is a Marcos-picked, 15-seat Executive Committee now with nine members led by Prime Minister Cesar Virata. Under the amendment, the National Assembly speaker would act as caretaker until presidential elections are held. The second major amendment is the election of National Assembly members by provinces, districts or cities, instead of the much larger regions spanning several provinces. The powerful KBL machinery had an advantage in the regional setup over the smaller opposition groups.

Yesterday's exercise was considered a prelude to the crucial May election for the 200-seat National Assembly. Comelec Chairman Mr Santiago said: "I think this is a good rehearsal for the May 14 election insofar as the electoral machinery is concerned, or even for candidates. This provided an opportunity for them to meet the people." Mr Concepcion, on the other hand, said the turnout for the plebiscite would not affect the people's participation in the May polls which would be "different" because in a "local election you have many candidates running for public office."

The opposition called for non-participation in yesterday's plebiscite, charging that voting would legitimize the 18-year-old Marcos "dictatorship," but did not organize an active boycott. Opposition figures who voted cast "protest ballots" calling on Mr Marcos to resign.

The plebiscite was generally peaceful, with isolated cases of stolen ballot boxes in remote areas. However, at least five plebiscite-related deaths were reported in isolated areas of Mindanao Island in the deep south and the Bicol region 200 km (125 miles) southeast of Metro Manila.

#### Marcos 'Satisfied' With Result

HK280828 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] President Marcos today expressed satisfaction over the result of the plebiscite. He said the apparent ratification of the proposed constitutional amendments may indicate what the people will decide in the Batasan elections on May 14 this year. The president was interviewed by newsmen at the Laoag International Airport shortly before boarding his plane for Manila. More on this from correspondent Bert Asuke:

[Begin recording] [Asuke] The chief executive told newsmen he is satisfied that the plebiscite has been conducted in the most peaceful and orderly manner, except for a few untoward incidents in the south, which in no way indicate the participation of men of violence.

The president said there was some snatching of one or two ballot boxes in Zamboanga del Sur, Misamis Oriental, and Davao. Indications show that the amendments to the Constitution have been ratified, but the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] will have to await the official results, Mr Marcos added. He said about 70 percent, or a little over, of registered voters turned out to cast their votes.

The president had to rush back to Manila to consult the party leaders on the need to hold a caucus before the Batasan resumes session on Monday. The president said that while it was not necessary for him to address the Batasan, since this is merely a resumption and not the beginning of the session, he may have to appear before the assembly to submit a report on the results of the plebiscite. [end recording]

Meanwhile PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos reports that yesterday's plebiscite was peaceful. According to Ramos, the level of violence throughout the 13 regions was below normal compared to past political exercises. Added details from Juan Francisco:

[Begin recording] [Francisco] Ramos at the same time disclosed that attempts of the CPP [Communist Party the Philippines] and NPA to disrupt the plebiscite proved futile. He said government troops engaged the terrorists in eight encounters, killing six NPA's and wounding three. Three civilians were killed in the crossfire. The liquidation squad of the New People's Army, the sparrow unit, he said, killed two public officials, a barangay, captain in (Pulumulug), North Cotabato, and Captain (Pedro Mondrial), station commander of Talag, Albay. Ramos further reported that there were 261 ballot box snatching incidents in 228 barangays in regions 2, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

In a press briefing with the defense press corps this morning. Gen Ramos further explained that there was no order from higher headquarters to stop the Tarlac to Tarmac protest March. He said soldiers conducting random mobile patrols implementing general order No 66 could have been misconstrued as stopping the protest march. This order, he said, is in operation for the detection of firearms and other illegally possessed explosives. [end recording]

#### March Protests Plebiscite

OW281611 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 28 Jan 84

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Text] Manila, Jan 28 (AFP) -- Some 15,000 marchers staging a protest against yesterday's national plebiscite on constitutional amendments and a simultaneous tribute to assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino were turned back as they tried to enter Manila today, it was reported here.

Five members of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) were killed in clashes with militiamen yesterday during a campaign to boycott voting in Zamboanga del Sur and Misamis Occidental Provinces in Mindanao Island, an Army spokesman said. The opposition said their boycott of the vote had been successful, and independent reports and a citizens citizen's election watchdog group placed the turnout figure at 30-40 per cent. The official election commission said there was an 80 per cent turnout of the 29 million registered voters. President Ferdinand Marcos, who estimated the turnout at 70 per cent, said he was optimistic that all four major constitutional amendments in yesterday's vote would be passed.

Today's march was led by Agapito Aquino, younger brother of opposition leader Benigno Aquino who was murdered at Manila Airport on August 21. It began yesterday in Mr Aquino's native Tarlac Province, and was due to end at Manila Airport today, but the marchers were turned back by anti-riot police some 20 kms (12 miles) outside the capital. Several hundred of them took shelter in a Roman Catholic church, and said they might try to enter Manila again tomorrow.

Meanwhile, in Mindanao Island's Misamis Oriental Province some 750 km (468 miles) south of here, Governor Homobono Adaza, one of the few opposition leaders who won in the 1980 local elections, said the results of yesterday's boycott campaign were "very heart-warming." He said up to 65 per cent of voters in his province boycotted the polls although some 40-50 ballot boxes were snatched by armed men, some of whom he suspected to be members of a paramilitary force, yesterday and early today.

The two chief amendments in the vote were the restoration of the vice presidency, abolished by President Marcos when he declared martial law in 1972, and a revised parliamentary election framework. The others introduced new presidential power to grant public lands, and a mandate for the government to launch an urban land reformed program. Yesterday's vote was seen as a prelude to the crucial May election for the 200-seat National Assembly.

#### 2 Arrested in Protest March

HK290134 Manila Far East Broadcasting company in English 2330 GMT 28 Jan 84

[Text] Two participants in the Tarlac to tarmac run were arrested by the Philippine Constabulary for possessing hand-grenades. They were identified as (Arnold Buzon), an employee of an electronic firm in San Fernando, Pampanga, and (Alberto Santos), alias (Clandesto), whom the military say is a member of the sparrow unit, a liquidation squad of the New People's Army. (Buzon) was arrested after a grenade was found in the pickup he was driving, while (Santos) [word indistinct] by troopers manning a check-point [word indistinct].

The commander of [word indistinct] in central Luzon said he ordered the installation of checkpoints from Pampanga to Bulacan after receiving reports that the protest run would be infiltrated by subversive elements.

The participants ran into a barricade of soldiers and policemen as they entered Metro Manila from the north yesterday. Numbering at least 1,000, they were stopped at 1300 at the boundary of Bulacan and Metro Manila less than 20 kilometers from their destination. They tried to break through, but were pushed back by the lawmen with their shields [passage indistinct]. Behind the police barricade, firemen were waiting with water cannon. Realizing they could not force their way through, the protesters contented themselves with a sit-down protest, chanting and waving their placards and streamers.

Meantime, three groups of marchers coming from Caloocon City and Quezon City converged at the [word indistinct] monument to show sympathy with the protest. The lawmen are not lifting their barricades. They intend to remain in place in case the protesters try to get through again.

#### Riot Police Block Protesters

BK290458 Hong Kong AFP in English 0444 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Manila, Jan 29 (AFP) -- Riot police today continued to block thousands of protesters attempting a 145-km (90-mile) march to honor slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino, as hundreds more flocked to join the stalled march, eye-witnesses said.



Meanwhile the marchers' lawyers were trying to locate the Philippine police chief for talks aimed at allowing them to continue to their planned destination -- Manila airport, where Mr Aquino was assassinated on August 21. The march dubbed "Tarlac to tarmac" was also made to upstage the national plebiscite Friday which Aquino sympathizers reject.

The procession began early Friday in Concepcion town in Tarlac Province where Mr Aquino was once mayor. The marchers did not disperse last night when police and soldiers blocked the way and turned back to Meycauayan town some 20 kms (12 miles) north of Manila, where they stayed in the churchyard overnight. The march was led by Mr Aquino's younger brother, Agapito, 45, while a torch symbolic of the "burning desire of the people for freedom and justice" was carried by turns by members of the Aquino clan.

Yesterday, witnesses estimated the five to six abreast 4-km (2.5 mile) column at 15,000 while Agapito Aquino said the crowd was double that.

Truncheon-wielding riot police positioned between Meycauayan and Valenzuela town, the first town in Metropolitan Manila, were supported by soldiers with armalite rifles. They were also at least eight fire trucks and other units, reported, by the Catholic Radio Veritas to be equipped with tear gas. Today, thousands more were arriving at Meycauayan to join the march after news of the march being stalled spread, witnesses said.

#### Early Returns Noted

BK290754 Hong Kong AFP in English 0723 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Manila, Jan 29 (AFP) -- Philippine voters today appeared to have approved constitutional changes in a national plebiscite, according to early returns, but debate still continued over the level of turnout. The poll was marred by 30 deaths reported during the voting period, and incidents of ballot boxes being seized.

Meanwhile outside Manila today, thousands of supporters of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino were being prevented by police from continuing their march to Manila airport where Mr Aquino was assassinated on August 21. The "Tarlac to tarmac" march started from Tarlac, Mr Aquino's home province on Friday in honor of the slain politician and was aimed at upstaging the plebiscite, which Aquino supporters rejected.

Figures from the Commission on Elections (Comelec) showed last night that nearly half of a million of the Philippines 29 million registered voters had approved amendments for new voting systems and a vice-president which were among questions posed in the plebiscite. Comelec Chairman Vincente Santiago told journalists that the "yes" votes which came in last night wiped out the early lead of the "no's" which mostly came from the central Philippines.

The figures, though from the Comelec, are not considered official until a formal promulgation of the election watchdog which is expected by Wednesday. President Ferdinand Marcos, who voted in his native Ilocos Province some 350 km (218 miles) north of here said the approval of the amendments may reflect the voting trend in the May parliamentary elections.

Debate continued today over the turnout for the poll, with Mr Santiago claiming an 80 per cent showing, and Mr Marcos 70 per cent, in the 83,000 voting centers. Independent reports and a citizens election watchdog group put the turnout at between 30 and 40 per cent. The opposition had campaigned for a boycott in the poll, whose outcome was never in doubt.

Meanwhile, in Mindanao Island in far southern Philippines, the Philippine constabulary reported over 30 killings during the four-day voting holiday. Some were connected to the voting while others were as a result of continuing clashes between the military and Moslem separatists or communists in the area. About 150 villages in southwestern Mindanao were also reported to have failed to vote when armed men, suspected to be communist guerrillas, carted away the ballot boxes.

A southern Philippines opposition governor said he suspected that some of the ballot box seizures were by members of a paramilitary force. The voting was generally peaceful, political observers said, as voting mainly involved issues rather than national personalities.

#### Marchers To Challenge Soldiers

OW291548 Hong Kong AFP in English 1452 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Manila, Jan 29 (AFP) -- Thousands of protest marchers have threatened to break through a ring of troops which has surrounded them in a churchyard in Meycauayan town to halt their advance in Manila, a march leader said today. In the capital, supporters of the protestors decided to march on Meycauayan in a rescue bid tomorrow.

The march on Manila in honour of assassinated opposition leader Benigno Aquino began on Friday from Concepcion town in Tarlac Province. Mr Aquino's younger brother Agapito is leading the 145-km trek, dubbed "Tarlac to tarmac," which was due to end at Manila Airport where the former senator was shot dead August 21. The troops blocked the march about 20 km (12.5 miles) outside of Manila. Benigno Aquino's son, Benigno Jr, earlier estimated that some 5,000 people were trapped in the churchyard.

At an emergency conference in Manila today, march supporters voted to leave their work, schools, offices and homes tomorrow and assemble about 10 km (6.25 miles) from Meycauayan at the monument to national hero Andres Bonifacio, the leader of the Philippine revolution against Spain. A delegate arriving at the meeting from Meycauayan reported that Agapito Aquino had decided to mount a break out attempt through the soldier's cordon.

Catholic Radio Veritas reported earlier that Agapito Aquino declared: "We will fight, we will make our stand here even if the military attacks us" as the marchers' chief negotiator reported failure at convincing the authorities to allow them to proceed. Chief negotiator former Senator Ambrosio Padilla and Agapito Aquino both said they had received reports that the military may forcibly disperse the marchers.

The marchers have tried to reduce tension in the churchyard by sharing their food with the troops, who appeared tired and hungry, some of the marchers told Radio Veritas. Veteran opposition politician Lorenzo Tanada visited the marchers in Meycauayan today and said people were still flowing in and dancing in the streets. The morale of the confined marchers "was very, very high," he said, adding that the military action was "a blunder."

#### Official Defends Halting March

HK300048 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Metro Manila Vice Governor Ismail Mathay Jr yesterday said the metropolitan government is in accord with the decision to stop the Tarlac to tarmac run of people headed by Butz Aquino.

He said that it is for the maintenance of peace and order in the area that prompted it. [sentence as heard]. He said the only concern of the police to prevent them from getting into the Manila area is to ensure the safety of the residents. Mathay said the runners are possibly infiltrated by the sparrow liquidation unit of the dissidents, and even Butz Aquino himself admitted that the possibility of infiltration during the run is not remote.

Mathay further explained that the government has been exercising maximum tolerance to demonstrations. During the Sunday runs and the weekly rallies, they were allowed even without permits, because authorities know that there was no danger to the safety of the residents, although many have complained about the inconvenience and the traffic jams that resulted. In Makati, according to the vice governor, they used the principle roads like Ayala, clogging traffic and wasting manpower resources. But in this run, Mathay said, the metropolitan government sustains the position of Brigadier General Prospero Olivas, metropolitan constabulary chief, in ordering northern Police Chief Tomas Karingal to prevent the runners from entering the Metro Manila area, where they will pose danger to the safety of the residents, and possibly result in injuries or death to residents.

Meanwhile, Jaime Cardinal Sin has been reported mediating between the authorities and the marchers, to head off any confrontation. The marchers are stalled in Meycauayan, Bulacan, after police and troops barred their way to Metro Manila. Troops and policemen are still deployed along MacArthur Highway in Malanday, Valenzuela, to prevent the demonstrators from entering the metropolis. The standoff at Malanday started last Saturday.

#### SOVIET SIGN CULTURAL COOPERATION ACCORD

HK300051 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] The Philippines and Russia signed yesterday a cultural cooperation agreement. The accord was signed by the first lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez Marcos, and Dr Gennadiy Yanayev, who is vice chairman and president of the Union of Soviet Socialist Friendship Societies. Also signatories to the agreement were Labor Minister Blas Ople, and Vladimir Tolstikov, who is vice chairman of the Soviet-Philippine Friendship Society. Mrs Marcos said the agreement will cement further and improve friendly relations between Russia and the Philippines.

#### ENRILE ORDERS PROBE OF DAVAO EXECUTIONS

HK300052 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 29 Jan 84

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile yesterday ordered an investigation of alleged salvaging or execution cases in Davao del Sur. The order by the defense minister was in response to a resolution by the board of governors of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. The investigation will be conducted by the human rights committee of the Ministry of National Defense, headed by Deputy Minister Jose Crisol. Among the cases cited by the bar association were four persons executed allegedly by Army troops and later made to appear as casualties in an encounter. The committee was also directed to transfer Davao del Sur PC [Philippine Constabulary] Commander Colonel (Laudamerto Lugan), pending completion of the probe.



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